ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,391 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	550	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Tenasserim	2568	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2944	560	H. Weigheil	2nd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Admond...	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	300	W. J. Webber ..	7th July.
L. Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. H. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2859	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead.....	12th June
MUZAFFORE	3877	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3330	600	J. T. Alderton ..	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, SYRACUSA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500 600	1st Augt. ,,

Steam launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)..C. Lazzarich..	4,500	60	2nd June
TITANIA .....G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
DALMATIA.....C.B. Verona..	5,000	550	2-4 Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... Rs.	800	Rs. 480

* *Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA.....G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Carnac-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE.....3,000.		T.W. Gourlay.	6th June.
,, GRAHAM.....2,900		C. Alexanderson	16th ,,
,, MACLEAN.....2,300.		J. Schofield...	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE.....2,900.		G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. MERKA, Captain ABDAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that they will, on the 10th instant, OPEN a BRANCH of their Establishment at EAST STREET, POONA,
(next door to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co.)
2nd June, 1885.

FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
TREACHER & CO.'S
OWN IMPORTATION.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins	each	1 12
Do. Special East Indian	,,	0 14
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins.....	,,	0 9
BENGER'S Self-digestive Food.....	,,	1 4
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, in packets.....	,,	0 8
Do. do. do. tins.	,,	0 9
GELATINE, in 1 and 2 oz. packets...	per oz.	0 5
GROATS, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins.....	each	0 9
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD	per packet	0 10
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut...	per oz.	0 12
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savoury and Moore's	per tin.	0 10
Do. do. do.	per doz.	0 12
MACCARONI, the finest, 2 lb. tin...	each	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids	,,	0 14
Do. do. large size	,,	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.....	,,	1 0
PEARL BARLEY, in 2 lb. tins.....	,,	0 5
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	1 12
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles.....	,,	0 8
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa).....	,,	0 10
VERMICELLI, finest white, 2 lb. tins	,,	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in house holds beyond the reach of prompt medical aid the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies :—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per bottle Re. 0-12, and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.
Per bottle Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.
FLUID EXTRACT. Bottles, Re. 1-4 and 2-4. | PRESERVE. Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.
Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE
TO HOME PASSENGERS BY P. & O. AND OTHER STEAMERS.
THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
and direct from the Estate
KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.
ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st June next. The timings at the principal stations will be as under :—

UP. Stations.	Mail	Mix.	Local	DOWN. Station.	Mail	Mix.	Local
Cawnpore d.	3 30	9 10		Agra d.		16 46	8 50
Fatehgurh a.	9 13	16 15		Achuera a.		17 55	9 57
,, d.	9 24	16 25		,, d.	4 10	20 5	10 55
Kasgunj a.	14 50	22 0		Mutra a.	5 40	21 50	12 25
Soron d.	13 45	10 0		,, d.	6 0	22 35	12 40
Kasgunj a.	14 20	10 35		Hattras Junction a.	8 15	1 /	14 45
Kasgunj d.	15 15	2 58		,, d.	9 0	2 5	..
Hattras Junction a.	17 44	1 10		Kasgunj a.	11 15	4 30	..
,, d.	10 20	2 /	15 55	Kasgunj d.	12 15	5 45	..
Mutra a.	20 31	4 35	17 47	Soron a.	12 50	6 2	..
,, d.	20 45	5 45	17 58	Kasgunj d.	11 5	0 0	..
Achuera a.	22 10	7 17	19 20	Fatehgurh a.	17 27	10 22	..
,, d.	..	7 30	19 27	,, d.	17 40	10 35	..
Agra a.	..	8 28	20 25	Cawnpore a.	23 45	17 30	..

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 26th May, 1885.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC..Light with good flavour	10 0	6 0
BORDEAUX.....A favourite Wine.....	10 0	6 0
PETIT MEDOC.....Possesses good body..	13 0	7 8

	CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR MEDOC.....Of high character and flavour.....	16 0	9 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE..soft, delicate.....	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE.....Extremely delicate	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX...Exceedingly choice	32 0	17 0

HOCKS & MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN.....A light dinner wine	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM .....Good flavour and body..	21 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Juga) ..... Of great fragrance.....	25 0	
HOCKHEIM.....A very agreeable dinner wine.....	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN.....Very soft.....	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH.Very fine and full-bodied	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG...The perfection of Hocks.	42 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK.....Delicate flavour and bouquet....	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.The very finest wine of its kind..	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE.....Fine, full flavour.....	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE..... Very fragrant	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL.....Very rich delicious bouquet.....	41 0	22 8

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS...A favourite white Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUNE...A fine red full-bodied Wine....	18 0	10 0
MACON...Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD...Of fine character	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN...This is an exquisite Wine..	30 0	16 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY...Of the very finest character	38 0	21 0

SAUTERNES.	CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC..A good, light, refreshing Wine..	17 0	9 8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR.....Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	21 0	12 0
SAUTERNE, HAUT.. Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	30 0	16 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame.....	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated.....	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new.....	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅞ octaves, metal bars, &c.....	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.....	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.....	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others,"—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDougal's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicatio
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

IRONMONGERY

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE
JUST RECEIVED
COOKING STOVES
SAUCEPANS, FRYING PANS
KETTLES
NEW PATTERN WAITERS AND TRAYS
TEA CADDIES
DUTCH OVENS
CASH AND DEED BOXES
TRAVELLING TRUNKS
TRAVELLING BATHS
ETC., ETC.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine.....	Rs. 10 0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	,, 13 4 ,,
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	,, 15 8
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	,, 19 0 ,,

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICES.

READY, READY, READY.

A COMPLETE DIGEST of CRIMINAL RULINGS of all the High Courts of India from 1862 to end of 1884, Rs. 6-8.
Apply to the Compiler,
M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader
Kumbakonam (Tanjore).

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Messrs. G. OLCESE and DARASHAW SORABJEE have been APPOINTED jointly to act for me.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Limited, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at their Mill, Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, where plans, form of tenders and specifications can be seen on application to the Manager.
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent,
Bombay Flour Mill Co., Limited.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.
Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.
For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to
BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade-road, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary & Manager.
Bombay, May 26, 1885.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 20, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting at the International Health Exhibition.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years.

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
,, 1883 ,,	...	508,144-13-4
,, 1884 ,,	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the FACTORY and PREMISES at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee-bunder Wharf and the high road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,000 square yards, of land and buildings consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, and contain in working order a new boiler 22 feet by 6 feet diameter, by W. & J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 30 horse-power engine, by Bobey & Co., and new machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebov's Sons, 17, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th May, 1885.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.

Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of the Straits Settlements EMPLOYMENT is OFFERED for three years certain on a combined Trigonometrical and Cadastral Survey of the three Provinces of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Province Wellesley to one competent European or Eurasian Observer on the salary of $150—one hundred and fifty dollars—per mensem together with the usual local travelling allowance; also to six Native Assistant Observers at $75—seventy five dollars, with travelling allowance and to three Plotters and Computers at the same rate of seventy-five dollars. The rate of exchange is about Rs. 225 to $100. Applications (from qualified men only) will be received by the Surveyor-General of India, Simla, to whom testimonials and specimens of drawing may be forwarded.

G. C. DE PREE, Colonel S. C.,
Surveyor-General of India.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

JUST UNPACKED,

F. H. AYRES'S LAWN TENNIS BATS.

HURLINGHAM	.....	Rs. 10	8
TRIUMPH	.....	9	0
ARCHIMEDIAN	.....	7	0
CORK HANDLE	.....	12	8
CEDAR HANDLE	.....	12	8

WIMBLEDON BALLS.

These Balls are very elastic and more durable, Rs. 9-8 per doz.

JEFFRIES'S BALLS... Rs. 9 per doz.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 15, MEDOWS STREET.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES...Rs. 5 to Rs. 6
15 CARAT GOLD FRAMES TO MATCH.
From Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 32 each.
BEST PEBBLE FOLDERS...Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6.
EYE PRESERVERS.....Rs. 2-0
" " VELVET. 2-8

MORENAS & Co.,
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OPERA GLASSES.

LEATHER OPERA GLASSES.
6/ and 12/ from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45.

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

DENTALINE.—An excellent mouth-wash and dentifrice; only requires to be used once to be appreciated. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

ARE receiving by every Mail, supplies of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Catalogues containing lists of the following may be had on application or sent Post free to any part of India :—

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S special preparations.

Simple remedies for common ailments.

Patent Medicines,	Homœopathic Medicines
Invalid Appliances,	Veterinary Medicines,
Digetic Preparations,	Culinary Essences,
Toilet Requisites,	Fruit Syrups,
Aerated Waters.	Wines and Spirits.

General Household Sundries.

Special attention is devoted to the outstation department of our business, and constituents will find their indents meet with prompt despatch.

Should goods be ordered from us we do not keep in stock, every effort will be made to get them if procurable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
Opposite the University Tower,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR
AERATED
WATERS.
MANUFACTURED BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
REVISED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,
COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
INVALID APPLIANCES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET REQUISITES,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application or sent post-free to any part of India.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM,
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SKINNY MEN.

Wells' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor to Dyspeptic, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. OTHELLO arrived from HULL and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1885. Agents.

S.S. WERNETH HALL ARRIVED 1ST JUNE 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1885. Agents.

NOTICE.

WILL the GENTLEMAN whose CARRIAGE MET with an ACCIDENT near the Churney-road-station on SATURDAY last, communicate with

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, which was adjourned on the 27th instant, will be held again in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June next.

J. WATLING,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 12ist monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

TO LET in Rampart-row, a very desirable two storied commodious HOUSE together with a spacious groundfloor which would make a capital shop or Billiard and Bar. The House could be had in whole or in parts and also on a long lease if required. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOW READY.
THE JUNE NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM
THE "PARSEE PUNCH."
FULL OF FUN, WIT AND HUMOUR.
CONTENTS.

Andromeda and the Polar Monster—The Knights of the Fourth Estate—The Latest Fashion (!)—In a Whirl.—Wind of Thought!—Commissariat Contractor on Future Prospects—Difficulties of a Volunteer—A Soothing Plaster—Mr. Punch, the Guardian of Peace—A Song of the Season—Wails of Despondency in the Streets of Bomaay!—Enthusiasm of the Bombay Millowners—Ready!—Moral Training!—Brigitening Prospects—The Quarrim Question—Jones and Brown—The Bag and Baggage Policy—In Grief and Agony!—Oil on the Raging Waves!—A Friendly (!) Hug—Birthday Congratulations—Flying to the Hills—"Jumbo" in the Nursery! Nearing the Shore—Flirt-bai—A Caricature—Barrister or a Barber! Loyal y's Reward—Distrust!—Two Widows—From Pen to Razor!—In Deep Meditation—The Fashionable Wife. The Fiendish Garroter of Bombay—Who's to have him!—Working at Reduction!—Reckless and Furious Driving—"What a Mess I'm in!"—After the First Storm. My Intentions are Strictly Honourable, Mon. Leo!—Promiscuous Bathing—Effects of the Arms Act in the Nursery,—Woes of a Bomaby Volunteer!—Thakar Miliomarejee.—Firmentation!—A Midsummer Farce!—The Two Giants.—A Glimpse in the Future.

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The HALF-YEARLY VOLUME of "PICKINGS"—January to June, 1885—handsomely bound, will be ready by the middle of June.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned will sell off a choice assortment of samples of various kinds of spring candle lamps of 1, 2, and 6 lights and also a collection of valuable K. O. Wall Hanging Table and Vase Lamp in great varieties.

5 cases superior sort cups and saucers
12 cases each containing 12 dozen Toughened glass Soda Tumblers of the best quality.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. with hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases coloured border prints.
2 " red border linen.
1 " white muils.
1 " coloured lady's scarfs.
1 " half hose.
1 " printed cashmere.
1 " coloured muslin dress.
3 " white bed quilts.
7 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey T cloths.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cases granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops.
1 " coloured cotton, alpaca and silk umbrellas.
A small consignment of silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1885.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE PIONEER of SEWING MACHINES is the SINGER'S MACHINE of the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. It is the star that leads them all. For particulars apply at 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

S. W. MONSOON.—PARLOUR GAMES, in great variety. From 8 as. to Rs. 30 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church gate-street.

CIGARS.—Just received Bee-hives, Havanahs, Dawsons, Nobles, Thompsons, &c. Specially prepared of best matured tobacco. Exquisite flavor.—RICHARD & Co., 3, Cavel-street.

STORES, STORES, STORES, cheaper than other firms. Fresh stock opened to-day. Inquire Prices before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS.—WANTED LESSONS in pronunciation twice a week. Address "A. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office. State terms.

MUSICAL BOXES of English and Hindustani airs of all description and sizes at moderate prices at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

DELICIOUS CIGARETTES—Duke of Durham, made of the choicest Tobacco leaves in Virginia. Rs. 2 per 100.. HOWARD & Co., 30, Medows-street.

JUST RECEIVED Pioneer Tobacco, specially manufactured for the most Fastidious Pipe-Smoker. Rs. 2-4 per lb., HOWARD & Co., 30, Medows-street.

CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE and METALLICON LUSTRE-PAINTING in every detail taught by a Lady.—Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

ROYAL SALOON, Meadow-street, 38, FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair-Dressers to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Just received articles of variety at moderate rates.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.—Heads of Departments and Firms, to whom enrolment forms have been sent, are requested to return them to the Honorary Secretary G. W. Roughton, 3, Church-lane, as soon as possible.

FOR SALE, a first-class light English Landau, very little used. Price Rs. 1,600. Also if required, a nice pair of harness horses broken to saddle in the Riding School. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to Colonel Hogg, Poona Horse, Sirur.

ENTERTAINMENT at B. B. & C. I. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on Tuesday, 9th June at 9 p.m., Madras timed, under patronage of Agent B. B. & C. I. Tickets (Re. 1) to be had of Secretary, Mechanics' Institute.

ASSISTANT.—A JUNIOR CLERK and ASSISTANT WANTED, European or East Indian preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply personally at once with testimonials and specimens of handwriting to the Manager, THACKER & Co., Limited.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL WILL REOPEN (D. V.) THURSDAY next, June 4.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER PALMER & Co.

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B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

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FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Moncebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

GENT'S WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

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GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION with Board, available for a single gentleman, in one of the coolest houses in the Fort. Apply "X," care of this paper.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELLORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind-lane, Fort.—Now available for family and single rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in monsoon. Monthly Boarders at reduced prices.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Saccoat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½" and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bough and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard or ingle Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—
3 per cent. for 12 months deposit.
4 do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chamoertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
Allsopp's Beer	4 14	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 9
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	7 8	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	23 0	..
Hennessy's *	30 0	..
Do. **	33 0	..
Do. ***	36 0	..
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Pilsener	Per bottle 3 0	..
Benedictine	" 3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 5 0	..
Do. Green	" 6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau	" 2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	" 3 0	1 12
Curacao	" 3 0	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters	Per doz. 22 0	..
Vermouth	" 15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	" 15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.: ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS, clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flies others.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1883.....£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .....£1,406,583 17 2 | 1877 .....£3,758,942 19
1872 .....£2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 .....£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Committee Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Viceroy (s), from Kurrachee; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Bokhara (s), London; and Flamstead (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Persian Gulf; China (s), Naples, &c.; barque Sadaktulbari, Singapore; and Belgravia (s), Liverpool via Canal.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Quadrille	London Life	Coote
Overture	French Comedy	Bela.
Valse	Soiree d'Ete	Waldteufel.
Selection	Iolanthe	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Brise des Nuits	Lamothe.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Irene Morris left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Gleadowe and River Ettrick entered, and the s.s. Kovno and Glenmavis left, on Sunday; the s.s. Abana and Werneth Hall entered, and the s.s. Belgravia left, yesterday.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Myhutt Rama and Sombajee Bhagoojee, two Hindoo lads of twelve, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing some vegetables and mangoes from Wittoo Koosbahs. They were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

REPORTED THEFT.—Javairbai, a Hindoo woman, residing at No. 41, Hornby-road, Fort, has reported that she left Bombay about nine months ago on a pilgrimage to Mutra, leaving gold and silver ornaments and precious stones to the value of Rs. 3,000 in a large teakwood cupboard, but on her return on the 28th ult. she found the cupboard had been burnt in places, and property valued at Rs. 665 stolen therefrom.

TENDERING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Dharoo Mahadoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of fraudulently uttering a counterfeit rupee. The prisoner, it appears, at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday went to a liquor shop and asked to be served with some liquor. He tendered the rupee in question in payment, but it was at once discovered to be a counterfeit coin. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MODEL BRIDEGROOM.—Mr. Sealy applied to Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday, on behalf of a woman named Peters, for a summons against a man named Clemens, described as a stevedore, for assault under the following circumstances. Clemens, it was said, had agreed to marry Mrs. Peters' daughter after a long courtship. The banns were duly published; but on the eve of the wedding he got drunk, and thrashed the father, mother, and daughter. His worship granted a summons.

ROBBING A BEGGAR.—Abdool Cadur was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with attempting to steal a sum of Rs. 29 and with the theft of a silver watch. The money belonged to an old blind beggar, and was kept by him in a netted purse round his waist. On Sunday night he was sleeping on the Esplanade, and was awakened by feeling a hand untying and removing his purse. He seized the thief; and on the police arresting him they found on his person a watch belonging to a Mussulman who had two days previously reported it as stolen. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATION AND CONDOLENCE.—A large meeting was held in Madhava Baug on Sunday at 5 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. Mathevrao Raghoogi Rokaday, for the purpose of conveying the thanks of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to the Maharaja, Maiee, and other communities for the letter of condolence they had sent to him by deputation. The chairman delivered an appropriate speech, after which Mr. N. M. Lokhunday gave a detailed account of the deputation. It was resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. N. M. Lokhunday, that an association be formed, the main object of which should be to diffuse education among the masses. Pan-supari having been distributed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

JESINGBHAI NEMCHANDBHAI, late an agent in Bombay to an Ahmedabad merchant named Dulputbhoy Jeghoobhoy, was placed before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 15,000.

The warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued on the 5th February, on which date the following information was filed by Dalputbhoy Boghobhoy:—I am a merchant carrying on business at Ahmedabad and Bombay. My agent in Bombay was one Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai. I gave him a power of attorney to collect moneys for me on the 27th of January, 1883. I have lately discovered that the said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai has used my name in many transactions without any knowledge or authority, and has misappropriated moneys collected by him on my behalf. In particular I say that I deposited Rs. 15,000 with the People of India Mill Co., Ld., on the 25th June, 1884, and that the deposit receipt for the same was in the possession of the said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai. I instructed him to renew the said deposit, and he informed me that he had done so. I have lately discovered that the said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai received the said Rs. 15,000 and interest on the 24th October last, and has not accounted for it. The said Jesingbhai has absconded. I therefore charge the said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, and pray that justice may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The accused was identified by complainant's son. Complainant was at Ahmedabad, but would, it was said, be telegraphed for.

Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. Nicholson applied that his client should be admitted to bail. He was willing to give security equal to the amount involved. His client had not absconded as alleged, but had been kept under surveillance by the prosecutor since the filing of the information. The facts of the case had been incidentally gone into in the Small Cause Court in a suit instituted by the complainant Dulputbhoy, and there it was proved that the Rs. 15,000 had been used in the complainant's business. There were several suits against the complainant pending in the civil courts, and the decisions would materially affect his client. He did not wish this matter decided until the civil suits were settled.

Mr. Walker opposed the application for bail. This was, he said, only one of a large number of serious frauds involving upwards of a lakh and a half, and there would be other informations filed.

His worship refused the application, and remanded the accused to jail till the 4th inst.

MADRAS.

A SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.—On the 11th May, a pariah, who had recently returned from Rangoon, presented a cheque for Rs. 3,500 at the Chartered Mercantile Bank in Madras, and demanded payment. The man being unknown to any of the Bank officials, and not being able to give references to any one known to the Bank, the Agent took charge of the cheque, gave the man a receipt for the same, and promised to send the cheque on to the Bank of Bengal, on which it was drawn, and collect the amount. On the receipt of the cheque by the Bank of Bengal, it informed the Chartered Mercantile Bank that it suspected forgery, and refused to pay the money. The man called at the Chartered Mercantile Bank yesterday, and asked if his money had been collected. The police were then informed of the matter, and arrested him. On inquiring of the man how he obtained the cheque, he said that he had obtained it from a Natacooty Chetty, in Rangoon, as payment for the supply of certain timber. The man was released on bail and a preliminary inquiry into the case will be held by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Nothing, however, can be done in the matter till the cheque, which is now in Calcutta, is returned to Madras.—*Mail.*

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund. 28th May, 1885.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the following subaltern officers have been transferred to batteries of R A serving in this Presidency:—

1st Brigade—Lieut H Mallock, to P Battery
Lieut J D Baker, to R Battery; and Lieut J A I French, to S Battery.

Capt C A Anderson, No. 6 Batty 1st Bgde Southern Division, is appointed Acting Adjt, R A, British Burmah Division, during the absence of Capt M Wynell-Mayow, of the Garrison Class Bangalore.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieut R H D Thring, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt to be Squad officer sub pro tem, vice Lawford, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut W Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing Officer; and with the sanction of Govt, a probationer for the S C, dated 1st May 1885.

13th Regiment Madras Infantry—Lieut J H Smith, wing officer, to be Quartermaster, with effect from the 1st May, 1885, vice Lieut J E Preston, permitted to resign at his own request.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following posting:—

Western District—Depy Surg-Genl J Henderson, MD, to the administrative medical charge, Her Majesty's Forces.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Artillery—Major F M E Vibart, No 5 Batty 1st Bgde Southern Division, for six months, on medical certificate.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, with the overland mails of the 15th May. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr E H Grennan	Capt A C Burmeister
Mr H P N Kennedy	Dr H Carter
Mr F S Lamb	Capt L Higby
Mr B Thilinberg	Capt H Hart
Lieut A H Randolph	Mrs Rivert-Carnac and infant
Major H H Costobadtir	Mrs J Davidson

FROM PORT SAID.

Lieut G Ballard, R N	Mr J Hand

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E A Parker	Mr C Brereton
Surg-Maj W C Kiernander	Mr W S Owen
Mr A Andrews	Mr C M Davis
Mr L Moore	Mr H Hirchom
Dr A Kees	

FROM ADEN.

Capt C Creagh	Condr W Walker
Mr Deane	Major Inglis

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Her Majesty subsequently visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace on Monday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in answer to a question, Lord Morley said there were about 25,000 British troops in the Soudan and Egypt, and that there were ample stores provided for their use, in which statement the Duke of Cambridge concurred. On Monday, Earl Granville said he thought there would be no difficulty in settling the point of honour involved in the Pul-i-Kisti affair, and he added that an agreement had been come to with the Russian representative as to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The Duke of Argyll then began a review of the circumstances of the Russian advance in Central Asia, but the sitting was brought to a sudden close by Lord Dormer being seized with a fit, on which Earl Granville moved the adjournment of the House, which was agreed to. On Tuesday Earl Granville said that the Afghan frontier agreement come to with the Russian Ambassador had been sent for approval to St. Petersburg. The Duke of Argyll continued his speech on the Russian advance in Central Asia, which he considered had been unavoidable, but recommended strong frontier defence for India, in which Lord Kimberley concurred.

In the House of Commons on Friday the House proceeded to consider the report of amendments to the Redistribution Bill, which was ultimately adopted. On Monday, Lord Hartington stated that as it was intended to withdraw the British troops from the Soudan to the line of Assouan and Wady Haifa, the Suakin Berber Railway would not be proceeded with, and Suakin itself would be held until it could be taken charge of by some civilized Power. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. Lord G. Hamilton moved an amendment, calling for more information respecting the Eastern policy of the Government. Mr. Chamberlain replied, and, after a protracted debate, a division was taken, resulting in a majority of 31 for the Government. The second reading of the Redistribution Bill was carried by 116 to 33. On Tuesday Sir E. Watkin moved the second reading of the Channel Tunnel Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and was carried by 281 to 96. On the report of the English Registration Bill Sir M. Lopes moved its re-committal, in order to shift the charge for registration to the Imperial funds. Mr. Gladstone opposed, but offered to increase the allowance already agreed to. On a division the amendment was negatived by 280 to 258. On the question of the third reading of the Registration Bill, a clause disqualifying undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge was rejected, the vote was passed, and the third reading was agreed to. On Wednesday the Irish Registration Bill was discussed on the report. A proposition to disfranchise students at Trinity College was negatived by 190 to 87. Last night Mr. Gladstone announced a solution granting an annuity of £6,000 a year to the Princess Beatrice on her marriage, to which Mr. Ladouchere and two Irish members took exception, but the resolution was carried by 257 to 38. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Irish Registration Bill.

Mr. Coudie Stephen, Second Secretary of Legation at Teheran, left London on Tuesday with despatches from Sir P. Lumsden.

A meeting was held at Westminster on Tuesday, in which Mr. Labouchere, M.P., Mr. Storey, M. P., Professor Beesly, Mr. Burt, M.P., and others took part, and resolutions were passed in favour of the immediate abolition of the House of Lords.

The prisoners Cunningham and Burton, charged with complicity in the dynamite explosions at the House of Lords, the Tower of London, and other places, were found guilty at the Old Bailey Criminal Court on Monday. The trial will occupy several days longer.

The offer of a baronetcy has been made to Mr. Richard Martin, Chairman of the Dublin Citizens' Committee on the occasion of the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have sent a memorial to Earl Granville, urging the completion on the Suakin-Berber Railway.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Denbighshire, died on Saturday, aged 65.

A fire broke out in Brighton in a house in Sussex-street, Pimlico, and a woman was burnt to death.

A railway guard was killed at Birmingham on Saturday; he slipped while getting from his van and was run over by the train.

A seaman, being expelled from a house of ill repute at Hull on Saturday night, drew a revolver and shot the keeper of the house dead.

OBITUARY.—Col. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.; Sir A. Aylmer; General T. C. Innes, Ben. Ret.; Dowager Countess of Gainsborough.

In the official journal of St. Petersburg has been published a detailed report of General Komaroff concerning the battle of Pul-i-Khisti, in which he asserts that the conflict was begun by the Afghans, and that he did not pursue after their defeat.

Colonel Stewart and another British officer are to proceed to Herat to give advice respecting the fortifications of that city.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* comments on Lord Salisbury's construction of the Treaty of Berlin respecting the Dardanelles, and protests against the view that, in the event of Turkey acting under the pressure of a foreign Power, Great Britain would be entitled to disregard the closing of the Straits.

The announcement of the Government's intention to withdraw all the troops to Suakin has caused great surprise and dissatisfaction, as it is considered certain that, on our retirement, Osman Digma will carry out his threat and destroy those tribes which have been friendly towards us.

The Egyptian Government is stated to have declared that, for the safety of Lower Egypt, it will be absolutely necessary to hold Dongola.

Intelligence has been received from Kassala up to April 12, and at that date the garrison was still holding out.

The Suez Canal Commission in Paris is still at issue respecting the control over the Canal. The British representatives insist on the defence of the Canal being left to the territorial Government, but they have made some concessions, which, however, have not satisfied the other Powers, who require an international control.

From Tientsin it is stated that some new difficulties have sprung up in the peace negotiations, but the Paris semi-official journals maintain that there is no apprehension of any delay in the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

The German Reichstag on Monday sanctioned the increased import duty on rye.

Active operations against the rebel-breeds and Indians in North-Western Canada are being carried on. General Middleton on Saturday had an encounter near Batoche with the rebels, who were completely routed. General Middleton again attacked Riel's forces on Monday and defeated him.

A public meeting was held in Montreal on Saturday, when it was resolved to form a Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation League, on the understanding that there should be no modification of self-government in internal affairs.

The harvest prospects in Bengal have improved, and the former reports of impending famine in certain districts are stated to have been exaggerated.

The Queen Dowager Emma of Hawaii died on April 25.

EAST INDIAN HOME NEWS.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C K Buckland, B C S	Sub-Con C J Stokes, B
Mr T Roberts, B C S	Sub-Con P Collins, B
Mr A C Tupp, B C S	Mr W A Happell, M C S
Mr H J S Cotton, B C S	Mr H O'C Cardozo, M U C S
Mr T W Holderness, B C S	Lieut-Col W E Lockhart R M Art
Mr T D Beighton, B C S	Lt-Col J M S Magrath, M S C
Mr G H Foster, B U C S	Capt B H Pollard, M S C
Mr T S Huskisson, B U C S	Lieut T W J M Georges, M S C
Mr J A Innes, B U C S	Surg-Major T Beaumont, M
Mr E Moffat, B U C S	Hon Surg R S Dawson, M
Mr A Tomes, B U C S	Con W H Clarke, M
Mr G E Godbier, B U C S	Con H E Dallison, M
Mr C H Reynolds, B U C S	Sub-Con H Adnit, M
Mr A J Oldham, B U C S	Sub-Con G St Aubyn, M
Col W C Chowne, B S C	Mr G Druitt, Bo C S
Lt-Col C T Lane, B S C	Mr H Holmes, Bo U C S
Major C H Stoddart, B S C	Mr H B Abbott, Bo S C
Major J A Little, B S C	Surg-Maj P S Turnbull' M D, Bo
Capt J A Miley, B S C	Con J Thompson, Bo
Capt C E W Macdonald, B S C	Sub-Con H Powell, Bo
Hon Capt R G Davies, B	Col B H Mathew, R Bo Eng, 4 mo
Lieut N A K Burne, B S C	Major W A Salmon, Bo S C, 156 days
Lieut W H Jameson, B S C	Assist Surg J H Corkery, Uncov Service, 7 weeks.
Lt-Col H G Murray, B Cav, 1 year.	
Capt A M Muir, B S C, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A R Birks, B C S	Surg-Maj H E Bustead, M
Mr G M Granger, B U C S	Mr J Fenn, Bo U C S
Mr G V Brooke, B U C S	Mr J Peat, Bo U C S

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

IN the House of Commons on May 11, Lord Hartington made the promised statement of the latest Soudan policy. In the first place, he pointed out that the instructions which were sent out in the month of March did not contemplate the entire abandonment of the intention to go to Khartoum, but merely to stop all preparations for a forward movement. Those instruction had been the subject of communications with Lord Wolseley, and the Government had three alternatives before them. First, the troops might have remained in their present positions, but though there were now some 9,000 troops between Merawi and Dongola, that number could not be diminished if the communications were to be kept up. Secondly, the troops might have been withdrawn from the most advanced position and concentrated lower down the river; or thirdly, they might have retired to the line of Assouan and Wady Haifa, which might be retained as the frontier-line. It was this latter course which the Government had adopted in substance. At this there was much cheering from below the gangway on the Liberal side, and the Marquis went on to caution his audience that this withdrawal, for military and political reasons, could not be carried out immediately. The river was now at its lowest, and would not begin to rise for three weeks, and there was a considerable amount of stores to be removed, and arrangements would have to be made to remove the natives troops and other natives. Some time must elapse before the troops could leave Dongola, and in the meantime Sir E. Baring would be instructed to consult the Egyptian Government as to the possibility of establishing a settled government, and how far the railway could be carried on for commercial purposes. If the frontier-line was established at Assouan, Lord Wolseley was of opinion that it would be necessary to keep a strong brigade of all arms of at least 2,500 to guard it and the outposts, and to maintain a certain number of steamboats on the river, As to Suakin, as Lord Wolseley had only been a week on the spot, it had not been possible to come to any precise decision at present, but it would not be given up until arrangements had been made for its occupation by some civilized Power. The advance to Khartoum having been abandoned, it became no longer necessary that the railway should be pressed forward as a military measure; but they would consider and inquire whether it could be continued as a civilizing influence which would also check the slave trade. But before coming to any decision some further time would be required. Many questions were put as to the details of the measures and Lord Wolseley's opinion, and Lord Hartington promised that papers should be laid on the table. Asked whether Suakim was to be handed over to any foreign Power, Mr. Gladstone said that there were no negotiations which could be communicated.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo says that the news of the decision of the Government not only to abandon the expedition to Khartoum but also to evacuate the Soudan and hand over Suakim to some civilized Power has had the effect of a bom bursting over the city. "It is truly impossible to express the feelings of natives and foreigners here since the reception of this news. It is considered as being the first step towards the total evacuation of Egypt. Such a step would inevitably bring on anarchy and disorder, which no native Government is strong enough to prevent. Had the Government six months ago given orders for the formation of a black brigade at Dongola, the evacuation might now be carried out by the appointment of a man like Abd el Kader as governor; but to-day to form or pretend to form, a Government without any backbone for defence is an impossibility." The news gave rise to an exhibition of strong feeling among the political officers at Suakim, and the *Times'* correspondent there says that a grave question has arisen:—

On receiving the telegram to hold the line on Saturday permission was given to the political officers to receive those who offered to submit. Five hundred came in, and parties of ten or twelve arrive daily. There was much consternation, therefore, on the receipt of yesterday's telegram as to the abandonment of the Soudan, for the position of these men is desperate. They will certainly be destroyed by Osman Digma, who, in fact, has sent an order to Soudan to destroy the Amarars, Mohammed Guilies, and Fadiabs, and to carry off their women.

The general idea apparently prevailing in England as to the force necessary to hold the line seems to be false. To hold Otao and Handoub and to protect the line at most 200 men are required for each garrison, with the assistance of the "friendlies. If this were done our presence here would be fully recognized by the tribes, and Osman's influence would be annulled. Otherwise our honour and good faith are for ever at an end with those tribes which would fain be friendly. If we gave a guarantee of a stable government, not only the Amarars, but the greater part of the Hadendowas, would surrender, leaving Osman Digma only a personal band of thieves and fanatics, whose influence would die away. At present the country is ruled on a system of atrocious tyranny, which could be completely destroyed by a steady and stable policy. But to do this we must hold the advanced posts, as the presence of "Whiteheads" alone is enough to bring in the tribes and ensure the safety of the railway. The question for the public to decide is, shall the railway reach Berber? If so, we must hold the advanced posts. If not, we must withdraw the garrisons from the advanced posts; but we should not permit the tribes to come in. The above are the views of many of high rank in the force and of every loyal and respectable inhabitant of the town. As to the rumour that Suakim itself is to be evacuated, it is considered absolutely incredible; since, unless some other garrison took our place, the town would at once be laid open to pillage and massacre, and Osman Digma, the slave driver, would remain supreme.

Parties of Arabs of various tribes are now coming in at Otao, where a special encampment has been formed for them; and it is believed that this movement is the commencement of a general submission on the part of the tribes of this part of the Soudan as the futility of further resistance to the English is now generally recognized. The *Standard's* correspondent at Suakim telegraphed:—

If people in England could realize the terrible fate which will befall the natives who have helped and trusted us if we now entirely abandon them, I am sure that they would never allow such a step to be taken. Anxious as are the troops to get away from this scorching desert, it is yet earnestly hoped by all here that Government will not destroy the whole fruits of the campaign by suddenly showing the Arabs our intention to abandon the Soudan, and by leaving those who have aided us, or who have now submitted, to the vengeance of Osman Digma's party. That chief is still at Tamai, as is Adam Ali Saadoon, who has to date disgrace with his leader for having suffered himself to be surprised by us at Dhokdul. Osman Digma has now but a few hundred followers with him, for the most part fanatical old men and women.

It is reported from Cairo that the Khedive's Government consider it absolutely necessary that Egypt should hold the province of Dongola.

Lord Wolseley, accompanied by General Graham and Fitzroy, and several staff officers, left by train from Suakim to Otao on Tuesday, and thence rode to Tambook, where they inspected the Scots Guards and the Royal Engineers stationed there. The Guards numbered 502, the total force on parade being 771. After a minute inspection of the troops, the general complimented them on their fine appearance. Lord Wolseley made no inspection of the camp. On his return to Otao he inspected the mounted infantry and tasted the water drunk by the troops; but, as before, he ignored the position. He returned to Suakim, and dined in the evening with General Graham and his staff. The sickness among the troops is increasing rapidly.

A letter from the Governor of Kassala, dated the 13th of April, and received at Suakim on Sunday, says:—"Having heard of the advance of the British troops we are still holding out, with the hope that we shall be relieved. We have eaten all the donkeys, and are now living on sesame. Although I have orders to cut my way out, I will not leave my people." It is impossible, a correspondent at Cairo says, to express the feeling here at the entire hope of this brave garrison, which has held out for over a year. It might have been saved, but is now evidently destined to share the fate of Khartoum, Tokar, and Sinkat. The Governor of Kassala is a Circassian. The inhabitants are estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.

Letters have reached the relatives of Slatin Bey, an Austrian, formerly Governor of Darfour, and supposed to have been killed with General Gordon, stating that he is alive and a prisoner with the Mahdi.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

DEFEAT OF THE OPPOSITION.

MR. GLADSTONE, in moving the Consolidated Fund Bill, pointed out, in reference to Lord G. Hamilton's amendment, that it was contrary to the practice of Parliament to raise objections to policy when it was asked to pass a vote of credit, and maintained that there was no real question at issue. The House, he said, was in possession of all the information which the Government had to give with regard to the Soudan, and as to the Afghan frontier difficulty he hoped that the papers would be in the hands of members before the end of the week.

Lord G. Hamilton moved his amendment, the object of which was to obtain more information with respect to the policy of the Government in relation to the Afghan frontier difficulty and the Soudan expedition. He failed to appreciate the objections raised by Mr. Gladstone, and argued that it would be equally unwise from his point of view to raise questions of policy in Committee on a vote of credit. The information given as regards the Afghan difficulty, he contended, was altogether too meagre, and his motion was made, he said, in the hope of extracting from the Government some adequate information as to how they proposed to spend the money they asked for. In dealing with the policy of the Government with respect to their negotiations with Russia, he charged them with being willing to hand over to Russia territory which had been admitted by English officers to belong to our ally, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and argued that their negotiations could not but tend to make the ultimate solution of the difficulty but tend remote. The existing agreement with Russia, he considered, meant a sham arbitration, and, having strongly deprecated the recall of Sir P. Lumsden, he argued that the only way to successfully deal with Russia was to back up our intentions with a firm policy. Having severely criticized the policy of the Government in the Soudan, which he described as extravagant and murderous, he charged the Prime Minister with adopting a policy in view of an impending general election and totally regardless of the security and honour of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain, who twitted the Opposition with asking for information from a Government they declined to trust, asked why they did not refuse the vote. He justified the course pursued by the Government in respect to the proposed arbitration, and severely criticized the conduct of those who described it as a sham when they had no information as to its terms. Referring to the recall of Sir P. Lumsden, he pointed out that the mission had to a great extent been accomplished. The country which Sir P Lumsden's Commission had been sent to explore was entirely unknown, he said, to any one, and now that adequate information had been obtained the Government were in a better position to deal with the matter themselves in London than they could through agents on the spot. As regards the policy of the Government in relation to the Soudan, he declared that the Government had declared their policy at the time when Khartoum fell. Since then the magnitude of the task of going to Khartoum had increased, the Mahdi was not so formidable as was expected, the difficulties of withdrawing the army from the Soudan were not now so great as they were, and, as the circumstances of the case had changed, he admitted that the policy of the Government had changed.

Baron H. de Worms, in supporting the amendment, reviewed at length the advances of Russia during Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office, and showed how the Government had all along closed their eyes to them. He ridiculed the suggestion that the last advance was for the purpose of getting possession of a few hundred miles of sandy territory. It was to place herself within measurable distance of India, and he insisted that the Government, by their peace-at-any-price policy, had infinitely increased the difficulty of defending India.

Mr. F. Buxton spoke strongly in favour of voting money for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, and congratulated the Government on their determination to retire from the Soudan.

Mr. Finch Hatton having spoken in support of the amendment, Mr. A. Arnold expressed an opinion that the Russian people did not desire war, and, as one who had always advocated a policy of non-intervention in Egypt, congratulated the Government on their decision to retire from the Soudan.

Mr. H. Wolff complained of the reticence of the Government in all questions of foreign policy, and, having protested against the Russian question being left to Lord Granville and Sir E. Thornton, who, he sarcastically remarked, were the *dramatis personæ* of the Alabama arbitration, referred to Russia's long review of the general policy of the Government in Europe, and maintained that, owing to the insulting diplomacy of Lord Granville, we had offended all our old allies.

Mr. J. Morley expressed satisfaction that the Government had adopted in relation to the Soudan a policy which the Radical party advocated three months ago. He regretted that it had not decided to abandon Suakin. He doubted very much whether the retention of Suakin would be of service in checking the slave trade, and by acquiescing in the presence of the Italians at Massowah one of the principal reasons for the occupation of it had disappeared. He approved the course taken in regard to Afghanistan, because he did not see how a war with Russia at the present moment would have advanced the settlement of the frontier question.

Mr. Chaplin again repudiated with indignation the imputation that the Conservative party desired war, although he believed that a just and honourable war was preferable to a sham peace. From the latest statement of Lord Hartington, he showed by numerous quotations, was diametrically opposed to the Prime Minister's declarations at the commencement of the session. He had noted the frequent vacillations of the Government in regard to the Soudan; and, as to the Afghan frontier, he charged them with abandoning General Lumsden as they had abandoned Gordon, and with vacillating the country by a sham arbitration. Finally, he asked what guarantees the Government had taken that the peace would be kept by Russia, and pressed for some information as to the view which they took of Herat.

After some remarks from Mr. Laing in condemnation of the forward policy.

Lord R. Churchill, in an animated speech, contended that if the amendments were carried it would insure peace with Russia, whereas a continuance of the policy of the Government would inevitably result, sooner or later, in war. Glancing briefly at the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, to which he failed to see any argument, he defended the terms of the amendment, and maintained that it simply went to show that the Conservative party declined to vote money until they were made acquainted in detail with every step which had already been taken in relation to the matter for which it was required. Justifying the unusual number of votes of censure which had been moved against the Government during the present Parliament, he pointed out that in each instance the majority in favour of the Government had materially decreased, and drew a mournful picture of the present position of the country, which he ascribed entirely to the vacillating policy of the Government.

Lord Hartington dilated on the inconsistencies of the Opposition, and examining the various votes of censure which they had moved, insisted that the House was entitled to some further information as to what the object of this motion was and what the Opposition policy was. In reply to criticism on the military position in the Soudan, he defended General Graham's operations as perfectly legitimate, and referring at length to the Government policy in the Soudan, he dwelt on the circumstances which had induced it—the partial collapse of the Mahdi, the difficulties which Lord Wolseley had experienced in making any forward movement, and the difficulty of seeing how any settled Government could be established in these regions. As to the Afghan question, he denied that Sir P. Lumsden had been recalled in deference to Russian misrepresentations, and pointed out that until the papers were produced it was impossible for the Opposition adequately to criticize the conduct of the Government, and the only object, therefore, must be to damage the Government at a time when it was desirable to present an united front.

Sir S. Northcote asserted that the object of the amendment was clear on the face of it—that before granting extraordinary supplies the House should have further information as to the present policy of the Government. Considering how often the Government had changed its policy this was not an unreasonable demand. Even after the declarations of the Government nobody could feel the least confidence as to what would happen next, or how soon another change of policy would be sprung upon us. The Opposition, therefore, had a right to insist upon further information. It was absurd to pretend that the Opposition desired war with Russia. What they desired was that our relations should be placed on such a footing as to secure peace, whereas the policy of the Government left us within a measurable distance of hostilities with Russia. To secure peace a mere delimitation of the frontier was not sufficient. We must use every means of strengthening our position and improving our communications in India; we must have clear arrangements with the Ameer, and we must have engagements with Russia which would lay down a line to pass which would constitute a *casus belli*. He objected altogether to the manner in which the Government managed its foreign affairs, attributing undue importance to small points, and urged that the motion would be pressed to a division, as the information at present forthcoming was inadequate and entirely missed the points.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that Sir S. Northcote had repudiated the principal grounds upon which the amendment had been moved—namely, that no supplies should be voted while the present Government were in office. He reiterated his opinion that it was contrary to the practice of Parliament to refuse supplies in this way. He protested against a discussion and a decision which, in the absence of necessary information, could only be founded upon speculation. He deprecated the language which had been employed by the Opposition, throwing doubt on their trustworthiness, and reproached them with changing their attitude towards the Government the moment there was a chance of a peaceful settlement.

The division was taken shortly after 2 o'clock, and Lord G. Hamilton's amendment was negatived by 290 to 200. The Bill was then read a second time.

The Redistribution Bill was read a third time, after debate, by 118 to 61.

INDIAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE writes to the *Times* from Bombay:—If Russia really believes that the English hold on India is weak, and thinks, as the telegraph wires have informed us, that in a struggle with England she has only to face a "divided India," and if the *Moscow Gazette* is really sceptical as to the sincerity of the offers of assistance made to the British Indian Government by the native princes of India and of the expression of loyal sympathy towards that Government by the varied races of India in the impending crisis between Russia and England, it is high time that both the Muscovite Sovereign and his people should be undeceived of their false impressions. For that purpose I beg leave to seek the aid of your extensively circulated journal. It is possible that Russia believes what she says, or that what she affects to believe is simply an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the other Powers of Europe. But if the former is the case it is only right that the natives of India themselves should try to remove so wrong an impression. The articles in the Russian Press which throw doubts on the loyalty of the princes and people of India towards the British Government are not before me, and I am therefore at a loss to conceive what grounds they can have for their disbelief; but in India, where the exact situation of the people with regard to the Government is well known, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that the assertions of the Russian Press are based upon no solid foundation. It is right that Russia should know from the mouths of the natives of India themselves that at the present moment there is but one feeling in regard to the crisis among the people of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and that feeling is one of deep and abiding loyalty to the British Crown, a sentiment which has found full expression in the native Press throughout the length and breadth of the land. The voice of the native Press of India must be accepted as the voice of the people of India, and must be accepted as genuine and sincere. The condition of the native Press in this country is far superior to that of the Press in Russia, where it dare not publish anything which is not inspired by, or which is distasteful to, the Government. The Russian Press is held in official boudage, and can never be said to be the exponent of real public feeling in the country. There the noble mission of the Press is but a name. On the other hand, the English Press, as is well known all over the world, is free, and no power outside the voice of the people can influence it. It is the channel through which alone the truth and real views of the people can be ascertained, and the Press in India, both European and native, is as free and untrammelled, bold and independent, as is the Press in England. The Russians may suppose that the Anglo-Indian Press is naturally English, and its opinions are a reflex of the opinions of the English Press, but there is no reason for doubting the voice of the native Press as the voice of the people of India. If Russia were to send to India a number of its emissaries from among its hordes of spies it would learn what the native Press says of it and what the mass of the people talk about it among themselves, and it would then soon be undeceived if it confidently believes that the loyalty of the princes and people of India is only on the surface.

A marked feature in the noble policy of the British Government has always been to extend the benefits of education among the princes, chiefs, and people of India. Those who conceived and those who are carrying out this policy were and are the truest friends of England and India. The beneficial results to England of that policy were never more manifest than they are at the present day. No other dependencies on the earth are more free, more independent, and better governed with perfect liberty to all its subjects than those of the British Empire; and education and enlightenment have enabled the natives of India to appreciate the benefits accruing therefrom. Under it the people of all castes, colours, and creeds have the same freedom of thought, speech, and action as the English enjoy in their own country, and they would rather prefer to suffer from the tyranny of the world than willingly pass under the sway of any other Power, much less that of Russia, whom they regard with unconcealed suspicion, distrust, and even hatred. Educated India, which now exercises considerable influence in forming and leading the opinions of the masses, well understands how much India has, since the advent of British power, advanced in moral and material prosperity, and they rightly appreciate the supreme happiness of living under the benign sway of the British Government. The sympathy which the native Press has with one voice shown for the English, and the abhorrence it has expressed of the character of the Russian rule, is the result of deep inquiry, knowledge, and reflection. Educated India now and then agitates against some of the imperfections of the British Government. If the Russians assume that such writings indicate dislike to the British rule or breathe sedition, they were never more deceived;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

WITH the closing up of May shipments Wheat and Seeds have been exported very freely of late against previous sales, but the depressed state of the European markets precludes new operations being entered upon to any extent, and trade in these articles is accordingly very dull. Cotton, however, is even more depressed, operators in the staple having to contend not only with adverse markets at home but continued short receipts here, and it is now evident the clearances for the six months will be very little if at all over 600,000 bales. The great rush of Cotton which many people predicted for the end of the season has not taken place, showing that the small receipts are the result of a proportionately deficient crop, and as the yield of Westerns and kindred growths which usually go forward during the monsoon will be even lighter than other kinds, there can be little hope of exporters getting a turn in their favour until next season's crop comes to be marketed. Freights have been quietening down latterly, slowly but steadily. The impracticability of new business in Wheat and Seeds renders shippers very chary about making engagements beyond their more immediate wants and steamers for July loading are offering at 25s. without finding charters, 23s. 9d. being the ready quotation for measurement to Liverpool, 21s. 3d. old scale for Wheat. In Imports it is sufficient to say that no improvement whatever has taken place from the position reported by last mail. Stocks of Piece-Goods here are no doubt fairly large, but the light takings of the consuming districts for some months past must leave a considerable blank to be filled up when the time comes. That, however, cannot now be looked for until something of the character of the monsoon can be perceived, say six weeks or two months hence. Money has not altered in value materially during the week, but Sterling Exchange has been tending easier owing to the small amount of mercantile bills making, while Government Paper has hardened up about ½ per cent. under the influence of the more settled state of politics. Shares are quiet but firm.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	17,336
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	5,981
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	36,97,270
Loans	Dec.	,,	39,475
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	3,78,987
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	1,76,400
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	30,39,540

The heavy withdrawals of deposits indicate that the Exchange banks require their funds to pay for purchases of drafts against the large quantities of produce now going forward, but on the other hand the demand for accommodation is evidently contracting, and with the close of the shipping season which may be looked for within the next fortnight trade requirements for money will shrink into very small limits. Outside the market may be called quiet but steady. The Bank of Bengal minimum rate of discount was reduced to 7 per cent. the same level as the Bank of Bombay on Thursday last, and in the bazaar here loans on Government Paper could be had certainly at 6 per cent. probably lower.

EXCHANGE.—The general tendency of sterling has been easier and as compared with our quotations of Monday last rates to-day exhibit a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 5-32d. in Credits. Indications of weakness were already distinctly manifested last mail-day, and for this steamer opening quotations were 1s. 6 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 3-16d. for 3 months' Credits. On Thursday a slightly firmer feeling was apparent consequent on the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day, but it was merely temporary, as with advice of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 2 per cent., the Banks became more anxious buyers of the comparatively few house bills offering causing a decline of 1-32d. all round on Friday and 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. in private bills on Saturday. To-day there has been no quotable change. In the morning it was reported that 3 months' Credits for delivery after this mail had been done at 1s. 7 1-16d., but if so, the rate could not be repeated, and closing figures for this steamer are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Do.	months' sight	1s. 7d.	,,
Do. 4	,,	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	2 01½	,,
Do. 6	,,	2 03	,,

Just at the moment the tone of the market must be called steady, the Bank of Bombay return, lending perhaps a little additional strength to the position, but anticipations regarding the future generally point to a lower level. With the next two mails the finance requirements of our season practically come to an end, and although China and Calcutta will have more doing, they will not of themselves be sufficient to support Silver which is steadily tending downwards. The reduction in the Secretary of State's drawings will no doubt prevent the Rupee falling to the extent it would otherwise have done this monsoon, but the decline is merely postponed. Demand Bank Bills may average 1s. 6¾d. for the year instead of 1s. 6½d. say, but unless something intervenes, which is not as yet apparent on the surface, there are few people who consider 1s. 6d. for the rupee by any means a distant probability.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a large business doing in Fours this week at daily advancing prices, the more settled aspect of political affairs confirmed by the rise in the funds in London, having imparted increased confidence to buyers. Fours last Monday closed at Rs 95⅞ for cash, but on Tuesday receded for a time to Rs. 95½, Wednesday saw a recovery to Rs. 95½, Thursday to Rs. 95¾, Friday to Rs. 96¼, Saturday to Rs. 96⅜, and to-day to Rs. 97. For delivery in a month the rate has ruled ⅛ to ¼ under the cash quotation, but there has been generally more willingness to buy than sell at the difference, the tendency of speculators being mostly "bullish," under the belief that no rupee loan will be issued this year. Fours-and-a-half have improved from Rs. 98½ to Rs. 99½, which is the quotation at the close, but transactions are few. Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 101½, Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—A fairly steady tone has characterised the market throughout, but in no class of shares has there been any special activity. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have been by no means strong previously, but to-day an improved tone has become apparent, and values in many cases are higher. On the week there has been a rise of Rs. 60 in Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit, Rs. 12½ in Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Hyderabad, Rs. 5 in Alliance, Great Eastern and Western India, Rs. 3 in Leopold, and Rs. 2½ in Dhurrumsey. On the other hand there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Hindustan and People of India, Rs. 20 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdas, and Rs. 5 in Imperial, Khutao Muckonjee and Oriental. *Press* shares show an advance of Rs. 55 in East India, Rs. 25 in Fort Press, Rs. 5 in Manmar, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussils, but are otherwise dull and unchanged. In *Banks* there has been no movement to quote. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 740, Agras at Rs. 120, Nationals at Rs. 96. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns Bombay Burmah Trading after declining Rs. 50 have recovered to Rs. 4,000. Treacher & Co., Ld., on the strength of a very favourable report have advanced to Rs. 1,200, Kemp & Co. are up to Rs. 331. Flour Mills are firm, Bapty Brothers at Rs. 213, Bombay Flour Mill Co. at Rs. 630.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In view of the near approach of the rains, up-country buyers have been doing a trifle more business of late, and the week's off-take from the bazaar is currently estimated at 3,000 to 3,500 packages. Rates, however, are no better, and dealers having mostly liberal stocks have not been replacing their sales with purchases at home. There has of course been something doing in firm offers, as there always is more or less in any state of the market, but we cannot look for the wider lines of general trade opening out until the commencement of the next season, which with favourable rains would probably be in some six weeks or two months time.

Heavy arrivals of American Drills have caused a drop of As. 8 per piece, but in other leading imported cloths our quotations are unaltered. Local-made goods are a shade quieter, but the sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales for the week.

TWIST.—A small business only is reported in English Yarns, which are steady at previous prices. In local spinnings business is rather checked by an attempt on the part of the Mills to obtain an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is in rather better demand, and values are As. 4 per cwt. higher in Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is steady at a similar advance. *Iron* is somewhat irregular. For Swedish Bars a fair enquiry exists at an improvement of Re. 1 per candy, while Welsh Bars are dull of sale and rather easier.

COAL.—Extreme dulness characterises the market, and to arrive there has been very little doing. Some Ocean Marthyr Cardiff in harbour has been sold at Rs. 15 alongside, and for a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 13 has been refused.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Whitsuntide holidays at home have naturally rendered the markets both in England and on the Continent extremely quiet, and very few orders so far as we can learn have come forward during the week. Exporters, in consequence, have been indifferent buyers except to close up May shipments, and our market has remained in a state of stagnation very seldom seen at this season of the year. Prices have not given way much if at all however, dealers holding but light stocks to face the monsoon with, and these they prefer apparently to store in expectation of selling to the local mills at better rates later on.

Our usual figures as shown below are made up owing to the change in the day of the departure of the mails for eleven days. Up to date the deficiency as compared with last year is, in receipts 411,000 and in clearances 387,000 bales. The total of the latter now promises little over 600,000 bales, but a good deal depends on the early or late setting in of the rains. By an average computation of the time the monsoon takes in coming up the coast the break would be due here about the 10th or 12th although at present there is no indication of it except perhaps the extreme heat.

Supplies now are mainly made up of Dhollera descriptions, Sawginned Dharwar and Comptas. Some small lots of Westerns are also coming to hand, but of that growth the crop this year is insignificant so that we shall have little doing in it during the monsoon.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For eleven days	93,330	150,294	104,000
Since 1st January	831,256	1,241,510	1,293,088
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For eleven days	50,925	103,672	97,225
Since 1st January	518,890	935,855	978,706
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For eleven days	2,922	3,945	3,540
Since 1st January	37,190	42,521	33,245

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Omra, Fully Good	Ready	Rs. 196	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	191	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	193	= 4 7-16d.
ulgaum. Good	do.	188	= 4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	180	= 4¼d.
Broach, Good	do.	210	= 5 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	210	= 5 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	203	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Good	do.	199	= 4 15-16d.
Ginned Dharwar Good	do.	199	= 4 13-16d.

WHEAT.—We have had a continuance of large arrivals which however are being rapidly shipped under previous contracts leaving a comparatively moderate stock on the spot. Dealers have accordingly been able to show great firmness in the face of very dull accounts from home and prices have given way but slightly. We quote No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 24½, Jubbulpore Rs. 23¼, Lasksari Rs. 21, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 23½, Hard Red Khatha Rs. 20½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 24 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in fair supply but the home demand being slack the market is dull at Rs. 5-12½ to Rs. 5-13 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is coming forward rather more liberally, and a moderate business has been done at Rs. 5-15 per Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-12 for Yellow, and Rs. 4-15 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore. Of *Gingelly* supplies are insignificant and prices are to a great extent nominal at Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per candy.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For 11 days cwt.	..	634,626	624,145	589,286
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	3,147,344	3,129,443	1,619,062
Linseed—For 11 days	,,	241,375	254,233	270,669
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	3,651,288	2,993,392	2,779,893
Rapeseed—For 11 days	,,	101,516	91,931	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	895,724	741,185	...
Gingelly—For 11 days	,,	5,830	7,520	9,371
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	982,760	772,820	940,053

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY—Late News.
4 Jottings from Mahableshwar—Athletics at Matheran.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 Simla—Notes from the Deccan.
7 MILITARY—The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
8 Departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught—A Historical Picture.
9 The Electric Light at the Yacht Club—A Brutal Assault under the Influence of Ganja—Murderous Assault by another Ganja-Eater—The Deaths from Mephitic-Gas—The Illegality of Lotteries—A Hyderabad Libel Case—The Enlistment of Camp Followers.
10 Bombay Town Council—Meeting of Public Companies—The New Hyderabad Order of Merit—The Native Press—CORRESPONDENCE : Our Policy in Regard to Afghanistan.
11 The Bombay Exhibition—The Forest Tribes.
12 Taxation of Improvements.
13 A Tribute to a Sportsman—Our Local "Zoo"—The Portuguese Jurisdiction—The Padroado—The Fortification of Herat.
14 The Sind-Sagar Dohab Stratogical Railway—Sir Peter Lumsden's Farewell to the Boundary Commission.
15 LEADING ARTICLES : The Acceptance of the British Proposals—Our Relations with Afghanistan.
16 LEADING ARTICLE : Sir Richard Temple on the Native Armies—The Progress of Cutch.
17 LEADING ARTICLES : Esoteric Buddhism—The Central Indian Coal-Field.
18 BENGAL—Exploring on the North-East Frontier—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
19 Mysterious Occurrence on Board the "Valetta"—The Late Mumtaz Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—The Wheat Crop—BURMAH—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES : Bombay Army Orders.
20 Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
21 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
22, 23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

BIRTH.

GOT—May 25, at Bordeaux, France, the wife of Oscar Got, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

THERE was more than sufficient ground for the reserve with which, in commenting yesterday upon the *Daily News* report of the acceptance by Russia of the British proposals, we urged that the announcement should be received. The *Daily News* is sometimes spoken of as a Ministerial organ. How little it is entitled to the name is seen in the fact that, though it printed a Ministerial communication yesterday, it was a communication formally contradicting its statement of Saturday. The *Daily News* would be proud of reckoning Lord Granville amongst its contributors if only his signature appeared under its announcements, instead of under a contradiction of its announcements. There must still be some rather substantial obstacles to a settlement if the Government think it necessary in this unusual way to declare that a settlement has not yet been arrived at, and that the negotiations are still proceeding. The affair apparently stands where it did a week ago, and Maruchak and the Zulfikar Pass are still within the debatable region. We owe the *Daily News* small thanks for the tantalising view of peace which it has laid before us. It is delightful enough to gaze upon the prospect of peace for twenty-four hours ; but the pleasure does not pay for such disappointment as that with which Lord Granville visited the *Daily News* and its readers yesterday.

THE recent correspondence in our columns on the taxation of agricultural improvements raises a very important question of policy, and one that is undoubtedly deserving of the most careful consideration by Government. At the beginning of April we published a letter from Mr. Secretary Nugent, denying in a very formal way, on behalf of Government, that agricultural improvements in this Presidency were ever subjected to taxation. The publication of this letter immediately led to a rejoinder by "Tellus," who drew attention to some very remarkable enhancements which had been made in the village of Rahuri in Ahmednuggur, and who inquired upon what principle these enhancements could possibly be justified if the principle of taxing improvements were set aside. This letter immediately called forth a reply from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who remarked that the cases referred to had formed the subject of a careful inquiry in the year 1881, and that they had been finally disposed of in the following year. The Commissioner added that the increase of assessment in the case of Rahuri involved no departure from the declared principles of the Survey Department under the Government of Bombay ; and he deprecated the discussion of the subject as being, in his opinion, entirely unnecessary. He remarked at the same time that he was prepared to inquire with special interest into any complaint brought forward on an allegation that private improvements have been taxed ; and he suggested that the influence of this paper might be beneficially used by urging all persons interested to make appeals and petitions in the regular way. Mr. Stewart's letter has led to a long and animated correspondence, in which it has been freely asserted on the one side that private agricultural improvements of all kinds have in the past, and specially in the Deccan settlements, been systematically taxed. These allegations have been met by indignant denials from Survey officers ; and it is a matter of great public importance to ascertain how far the attack and defence have succeeded in establishing their respective points. If we correctly understand the arguments of "Tellus" and others who attack the existing system, their chief point appears to be that excessive enhancements like those shown in the case of Rahuri must necessarily involve the taxation of private improvements, for such enhancements could not, they think, possibly be justified on any rational theory of general considerations.

We are bound to say that this argument has, at any rate, a very plausible appearance, and unless it can be shown (1) that these large enhancements of assessment, wherever they have occurred, are solely due to special and unavoidable causes, and (2) that special precautions have been taken to prevent the incidental taxation of private improvements, we do not see how it is possible to maintain that the enhancements in question do not involve, to some extent, at any rate, the taxation of improvements. It is very important to bear in mind that the case of Rahuri is only one case of thousands that might be cited, in which very considerable enhancements have been imposed. Even supposing that the Rahuri enhancements can be more or less successfully explained away, what assurance have we that all the other Deccan enhancements of a similar character are equally unobjectionable and involve "no departure from the declared principles of the Survey Department under the Government of Bombay ?" A study of the Blue Book containing the report of the Deccan Riots Commission should satisfy any impartial person that the enormous enhancements therein complained of, and of which a large number of illustrations are given, are open to criticism of the most damaging character. The Blue Book contains convincing evidence that many of these enhancements had been imposed under the influence of principles which were demonstrably unsound. The majority of the Commissioners were of opinion that the serious riots which had occurred in the Deccan were directly caused by the alarm and indignation excited by these unprecedented enhancements, which inflicted absolute ruin on many of the persons affected by them. And it is a well-known fact that the proceedings of the Settlement Department excited at the time strong feelings of disapproval in the Council of the Secretary of State. Sir Louis Mallet, writing on this subject in 1875, commented on the confusion and mischief at work in the Deccan. He remarked that assessments had been raised 70 or 80 per cent. at one stroke in conformity with certain artificial and arbitrary rules, often at variance with actual facts, and raised distinctly under the influence of the rent theory which had been warmly advocated by Mr. Robert Knight and others. It was pointed out by the Secretary of State that absolute equality of assessment is not practicable, and that variations in the value of land are often discounted during the currency of a settlement by the terms on which it is let or sold ; while trouble, anxiety, and expense to the people from field operations and from alterations in the relative valuations of these lands, cost to Government, and delay in these revisions are inseparable from detailed assessments and revaluations.

As regards the official proposal to raise assessments in some proportion to rise of prices and to a level approaching to the old rates, it was pointed out that the excessive oscillations of prices in recent years show the danger of relying too much in revising assessments upon considerations of altered values of produce, and that prices have some tendency to vary in inverse ratio to the quantity of the cultivator's saleable produce, since if in a bad season prices are higher, the surplus produce is likely to be small, while a good season and a large surplus will probably lower prices. Moreover, even admitting a real and considerable rise of prices since the original settlements were made, an enhancement of assessment in arithmetical proportion to such rise is not necessarily just, since it may trench on the share of produce which during the currency of the expired settlement has become habitual as the subsistence of the cultivator, an increase in his standard of comfort being one of the main objects which a just settlement should promote. An enhancement in arithmetical proportion is further unsound as ignoring the very important factor of increased cost of production. This point, we may notice, has attracted increased attention in connection with the new Bengal Tenancy Act, and it is now clearly laid down by law that one-third of such rise is to be considered as the legal deduction which the Bengal ryot is entitled to claim on account of increased cost of production ; in other words, given a rise of 30 per cent. in prices, 20 per cent. of that rise would be reckoned as the landlord's share and 10 per cent. the share of the ryots. For the reason assigned the Bombay Government were enjoined not to make fresh field operations unless in cases where the original measurements and valuations were flagrantly defective, and to be strictly moderate in imposing whatever enhancements of assessment were considered to be necessary. We are not aware of the action which the Bombay Government have taken in pursuance of these instructions, nor have our official correspondents thrown much light upon that particular aspect of the question. In the Deccan, where the greater part of the revision settlement work has been nearly completed, no opportunity has probably been offered to the Settlement Department to act upon them. Probably the further action has been reserved for Guzerat, where the period for revision settlement has become due, especially in the district of Ahmedabad.

THE condition of the people in the distressed districts of Bengal—Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad—appears, according to the latest accounts, to be at the best bordering upon famine. Nor is this the only affliction with which they have to contend, for in several villages in the two districts cholera has made its appearance and is causing serious havoc, the condition of the underfed people being only too favourable to the spread of the disease. The calamity, it is feared, will grow at an increasing rate if prompt measures for its amendment are not resorted to. For instance, a correspondent of one of the Calcutta papers says that the ryots are so impoverished that if the Government does not grant them small loans on favourable terms, they will be unable to till their lands next year. The general complaint is that there is normally an insufficient supply of water in these districts, and that, owing to natural causes—the silting up of rivers being the most prominent among them—it is growing less and less by degrees. The district in question has a somewhat doleful famine history. In the great Bengal famine of 1769-70 it lost three-eighths of its population. The district has suffered more or less from every famine that has visited Bengal ever since. Some of the Bengal papers hint that the attention of the Government has not been sufficiently drawn to the extent of the distress at present prevailing there. They complain that adequate relief measures have not yet been adopted, and that the Government devolves as much responsibility as it can upon private charity. Complaints of this kind cannot remain unanswered, either by prompt administrative acts, or by abundant proof that the authorities are doing all that can reasonably be required of them. And there is nothing of which it can more truly be said that early measures are always the best measures. The Bengal Government should intervene before famine is sore in the land.

THE *Times* of the 15th May contained a spirited letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, repudiating the doubts which the *Moscow Gazette* has cast upon the sincerity of the offers of assistance which have been given by the princes of India to the British Government. So far as we in India are concerned, the repudiation seems superfluous ; but in England, where strange ideas sometimes prevail in regard to the influence of events upon native opinion, and especially in Russia, where few outside the higher official circles have any real knowledge of the relationships which exist between the Government and the people of India, this letter should be something more than useful. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, whose letter we are unable to reproduce to-day, gives prominence to the fact that not one of the great races inhabiting the peninsula will welcome the Russians to India. "It is the instinct of self-interest," he says, "which requires to keep them as distant as possible from the boundaries of India. The mild Hindoos would not bear the sight of the ferocious Russians. The Mahommedans have a hereditary and natural hatred of Russia, owing to her contant attacks on Turkey. My own people, the Parsees, have everything to gain and nothing to lose in common with the English ; and all these, with the various races living in this country, would, when the hour of danger arrived, unite and make common cause with the Government, and defend British interests and the interests of civilization with all their strength and all the resources in their power." This is a clear and emphatic retort to the Russian challenge, and it has been given by one whom the people whose loyalty has been called into question will gladly accept as their spokesman.

THE Government of India have, we understand, disallowed the appointment of the Hon. M. G. Ranade, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, as Law Lecturer in the Deccan College. The objection, it is needless to say, is not made on personal grounds, but on the general principle that it is undesirable that a judge should lay down the law from any seat but the judgment seat. In consequence of the intimation from the Government of India, the Government of Bombay have cancelled Mr. Ranade's nomination, and have appointed Mr. Venketrao Ramchandra, a pleader of long standing at the Poona bar, to the vacant Law Lectureship.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

THE closeness of the division on Monday evening was a surprise to the Prime Minister, who fondly imagined that he had overestimated the Opposition by announcing before Lord G. Hamilton's amendment to the Consolidated Fund Bill was brought forward that the Government had determined to evacuate the Soudan, and had concluded an arrangement with the representatives of the Russian Government in London which would settle the Afghan frontier question in a manner satisfactory to Lord Dufferin and the members of the Viceregal Council. Throughout the whole controversy with Russia public men on both sides have expressed unwavering confidence in the judgment of Lord Dufferin, and Mr. Gladstone fancied, therefore, that by leaning on the Viceroy for support he could certainly save himself from a fall. But the idea has gone abroad that the Home Government has not loyally supported the views of Lord Dufferin, and that the Viceroy now, in acquiescing in the surrender that has been made to Russia, is only acting under a sense of duty which impels him to make the best of a bad business and to allay apprehensions in India by trying to prove that England is satisfied with the result of the sharp diplomatic encounter which seemed a fortnight ago likely to end in a great war. The Opposition, too, have, I think, gauged more accurately than the Government have done the state of feeling in this country with regard to the national humiliation which England has undergone. The greatest exasperation has been caused by the conduct of the Ministry in first of all taking advantage of the diversion of public attention to the East, and the consequent indifference with which the Soudan War came to be regarded, to reverse the policy formulated only three months ago of marching on Khartoum, and then, when this act of cowardice had been condoned by public opinion on the plea that military necessity required the presence of the troops elsewhere, suddenly knuckling down to Russia and giving up Central Asia as well as the Soudan. Lord George Hamilton's amendment was, therefore, vigorously persevered with, and the remarkable thing about the debate is the great superiority of the speaking on the Conservative side. The example of Lord R. Churchill has stirred other ambitious Conservatives to emulation. Lord George Hamilton's speech, in particular, was full of energy, and fire, and its effectiveness was shown by the irritation Mr. Chamberlain displayed in replying to it. It is gratifying to find that, when the younger men on "the front Opposition Bench" are unmuzzled by the leaders of the party, they can exhibit an unsuspected abundance of debating power. Mr. Gladstone's speech at the conclusion of the debate was marked by a tone of great depression. The speaker seemed to feel that Nemesis, however slow-footed, was at last on the point of overtaking him. It is all nonsense to pretend, as some of his admirers do, that he now enjoys these encounters with the Opposition, which revive his drooping spirits and renew his strength. He walks about the streets now looking a veritable Ancient Mariner, with a fixed, absent, horror-stricken expression on his careworn countenance. You might fancy he was walking in his sleep, while under the influence of some fearful dream. He would, indeed, be utterly devoid of conscience if he had not yet realised that his administration has been a ghastly failure, and that he himself is doomed to pay the penalty of this failure at the general election, which, by the way, is now definitely fixed to take place in November.

The *Standard* of this morning declares that there is another hitch in the negotiations with Russia. The Court of St. Petersburg is, it is said, dissatisfied with the latest English proposals, although these have been recognised as equitable by the Russian Ambassador and M. Lessar ; and England is to be called upon to surrender something more. Well, of course we shall obey the call. We have given up Penjdeh ; why not Zulfikar too ? Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on Monday, laid great stress upon the sweet reasonableness of the Amir, who has nothing of the Jingo in his temperament, and would rather give up the territory Russia covets than run the risk of losing all Afghanistan by appealing to the god of battles. The Amir is a philosopher. He has not lived in exile for so many years to no purpose ; and he is plainly determined to run no risk of losing what he has got. To his great satisfaction, and, one might suppose, to his no small surprise, he finds that he has been suddenly pitchforked into the position of a powerful monarch, whose alliance is courted by England and is thought to be of so much value that he has only to cry for more money, arms, and ammunition, and all his wants are supplied. Why should he tempt fortune once more, instead of advising his good friends the English to come to terms with the Russians, who have merely slaughtered a few hundreds of his worthless subjects, and to leave him to enjoy himself in peace ? The funniest part of the whole of this Central Asian tragi-comedy is that we should pay such homage and tribute to this very doubtful character, the Amir of Kabul. This dusky potentate seems to be, in point of morality, on a par with Oko Jumbo, who is to be the African lion of the season ; but it is impossible not to respect him for his shrewdness when we find Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, boasting that the Amir has actually allowed two English officers to enter Herat for the purpose of instructing the Afghans in the art of fortification. Only fancy ! Two British officers. Who shall say that our prestige has departed when we rely on two British officers to keep the peace along 800 miles of frontier from the Caspian to the Pamir steppe, although they have to face large bodies of Russian troops massed at the chief strategical points along this border, and ready to march at a few hours' notice ? Remembering Pul-i-Khisti, the Afghan rout, and the ignominious flight of the British officers who had been the trusted advisers of the Afghan general, some of us may be disposed to doubt if Afghanistan can be saved by similar means. But then, says Lord Kimberley, the Government of India has actually taken the daring resolution to spend five millions on the railway to Quetta and on other military communications along the Indian frontier, and it is even ready to spend more if the military authorities think that that frontier should be further secured by the establishment of fortified camps within that line of frontier. Could there be a more eloquent commentary on the inferior position England has now been content to take up in Asia ? Lord Kimberley thinks of nothing but acting on the defensive. The Duke of Argyll, who used to sneer at "Merv-ousness," has now made the wonderful discovery that, in consequence of the Russian annexation of Merv, England has ceased to be an insular Power, and must go to great expense to guard the inland frontier of India. But the Ministerial plan of defence is that the lords of India should already prepare to defend themselves against a Russian advance instead of moving forward to resist it. No Anglo-Indian force is to be stationed beyond Quetta, 500 miles from Herat ; and it is obvious that, if Abdul Rahman be not sincere, or if his subjects raise a successful rebellion against him, the whole of Afghanistan may fall into the hands of Russia before a single English division can reach Kandahar or Kabul. In fact, our agreement with Abdul Rahman binds us to a vague and undefined responsibility for the protection of his dominions, while ensuring that we shall look on helplessly five hundred miles away at the absorption of those dominions by our great rival in the East. Such a treaty marks the strange infatuation of the statesmen of Liberal England, who have given themselves up so completely to the worship of fine sentiments that facts have ceased to have any value for them. Surely, if Lord Dufferin is not as mad as his master Mr. Gladstone, he will at least insist that the millions India is to be asked to spend on fortified places of refuge and of shame along the Indian frontier shall be used in the construction of a line of railway and a telegraph right through to Kandahar and Herat. If we had these means of communication, we should at least be in a position to know what was going on in Central Asia, instead of remaining in a state of blind ignorance, and should be able to move forward our troops in good time when our faithful ally found himself placed under the necessity of asking for them. Abdul Rahman cannot pretend that the Afghans would object to English railways as they object, at present, to English soldiers. If he did, the worthlessness of his friendship would be at once apparent.

Lord Randolph Churchill is a strange compound. Last week he made a speech on imperial policy of which any man might have been proud, and which was welcomed by the whole country as a proof that the Conservative party in the House of Commons had at last found a worthy leader. This week the noble lord shows himself a child again by attacking Lord Granville in a savage and brutal letter, in which the Foreign Secretary is described as "that miserable," "that unhappy" man, and roundly accused of "official mendacity." The offence poor Lord Granville had committed was that, in a speech full of compliments to Lord Randolph, whose "powerful and eloquent speech" he said it had been an intellectual treat to him to listen to, he challenged the historical accuracy of some of the statements made by the Tory orator. The most important of those was the assertion that Lord Clarendon had clearly defined the northern frontier of Afghanistan in 1872. Lord Granville maintained that the portion of the frontier from Khoja Saieh to the neighbourhood of Sarrakhs had not been well defined, and in his rejoinder Lord Randolph quotes a Foreign Office despatch to Lord A Loftus in which these words occur—"The frontier between the dependencies of Herat *and those of the Persian Province of Khorassan* was well known and need not be defined." In applying these words to the frontier between the dependencies of Herat and the country of the Turkomans, Lord Randolph falls into a singular mistake, due, no doubt, to his imperfect acquaintance with the Central Asian question. The bo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A letter from Earl Granville has been published, stating that the announcement made by the *Daily News* that the reply from Russia had been received, and involved the acceptance of the British proposals, is incorrect. The letter adds that the negotiations are still proceeding.

THE COMMUNISTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

A decree has been issued forbidding the display of Communist flags at the funeral of the late M. Victor Hugo, which takes place to-day.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1 p.m.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

75 to 40 againtst Melton.
4 to 1 „ Paradox.
100 to 15 „ Xaintrailles.
100 to 15 „ Chopette.
100 to 8 „ Royal Hampton.
15 to 1 „ Kingwood.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The Council meet to-morrow, it is believed to consider the means for easing off the war preparations in consequence of the recent peaceful telegrams.

LATER.

Doubtless the last telegram denying the one containing the *Daily News* statement will prevent any easing off of the war preparations.

In consequence of cholera at Rindli the Commissariat camp will be broken up.

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

The Birthday honours will be gazetted next Saturday.

THE HASTIE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Private telegrams received from home state that the report of the commission in the Hastie case has been approved by the Assembly. It is rumoured that the report entirely exonerates Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigott, and condemns Mr. Hastie and the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's, Calcutta.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel N. R. Burlton, Deputy Commissary-General, Lower Circle, Calcutta, is on the eve of retirement from the service. He entered the Army thirty-one years ago, and has held his present appointment for four years. He served in the Sonthal campaign of 1856, and also in the Mutiny. He took part in the actions of Sonepur, Phulpore, and Amorka ; also in the capture of Chundespore, Fort Nugger, and Jugdespore.

THE MADRAS CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

At the annual meeting of the Civil Engineering College this evening it was stated that an unprecedented number—over two hundred—of applications have been received for admittance next session. Evidently the young Madrasees are realising the advantages of technical education.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 78½
4½ „ „ 78¾
3 „ Consols for account..... 100½
3½ „ Sterling Loan..... 100¾
4 „ French Rentes..... 103
Bar Silver..... 49½
Arrivals.—Minerva and Hexham.

QUARANTINE has been established on a temporary measure at Aden and Persia against vessels coming from Moulmein.

THE Sutlej, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 26th ult., arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. yesterday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Secunderabad :—Lieutenants Seymour and Bentley-Innes, of the 14th King's Hussars, were killed by lightning in their mess-house on Thursday afternoon. They were playing billiards together, other officers being in the verandah. Bentley-Innes was struck dead, and though poor Seymour's heart's action continued for a quarter of an hour he was practically dead too.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the team that is to represent India at Wimbledon will sail on the 16th instant. Much, however, depends upon the manner in which a response is given to the appeal on behalf of the fund.

THE cry against the administration of the Abkari and the Forest Departments in the native press is as bitter as ever. "Our contemporaries," says the *Voice of India*, "do not object to Government deriving a reasonable revenue from these sources. But they cannot too strongly condemn its attitude of uncompromising hostility to public interests and its disregard of the feelings of some of the most backward sections of the community."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEGIN, who has been appointed to the command of the French troops in Cochin China, and who lately spent a few days in Calcutta, has gone to Pondicherry for the purpose of inspecting the military establishments there and at Karikal. Considering the number of the French forces at these two places, the work of inspection cannot take much time.

THE Madras Industrial School, in spite of its many difficulties and the limited means at its command, appears to be doing good work. During last year twenty boys passed out of the institution, but what became of nine of them is not known. The other eleven all obtained employment in the gun-carriage factory, in the railways, and in private establishments. Since the end of the year two boys have been sent to Quetta, another has obtained employment on the Madras Railway, and a fourth has gone into business at Bangalore. The managers of the school appear not to trust entirely to their own course of education, for the boys are sent every year to the Lawrence Asylum Press, the Perambore workshops, and the Public Works stores, to have their work tested as bookbinders, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The school has lost a valuable friend and supporter in Sir Charles Turner, and an appeal has been made to the public for funds.

THUS disrespectfully does a writer in the *Civil and Military Gazette* speak of the cool mess kit which is becoming increasingly in vogue in India :—"A new costume for mess has of late years crept into the service, which seems to have been copied from the Portuguese waiters in the Bombay hotels. This is a white jacket, and no waistcoat, white trousers, and a red cummerbund. The difference between the officers' and the waiters' dress is, that the officers' shirt is clean. But how such a dress could ever have been countenanced by the military authorities—many of whom are corpulent men—is more than any one can imagine. Falstaff, indeed, in his old age babbled of green fields, and perhaps portly warriors of great renown may have felt a sentimental yearning for those school-boy jackets which were so convenient for the swishing purposes of Dr. Birch."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following explanation of the delay in issuing the Birthday *Gazette* :—"On hearing, it is said, that the Czar had presented a diamond-hilted sword to General Komaroff, Mr. Gladstone's Government, always anxious to recognise merit, resolved to offer the Order of the Bath to the distinguished captor of Penjdeh. A despatch was accordingly sent direct to General Komaroff, asking whether he would honour us by accepting the decoration. The despatch was addressed 'General Komaroff, Herat ; to await arrival' ; and oddly enough, no answer has as yet been received. Mr. Gladstone's Government is greatly astonished."

THE *Egyptian Gazette* makes the following announcement :—"Mr. John Hand, the courteous and obliging Superintendent of the Gabarry depôt at Alexandria of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will leave to-morrow for India to take up the post of Assistant Dock Master at Bombay, to which he has been recently appointed by the directors of the P. and O. Company."

THE following telegram has been received from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 31st May, 1885 :—"British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs : Unless quarantine at Aden against Ceylon, port compromised. Quarantine at Aden and Perim will be imposed according to precedent."

THE divison on Lord George Hamilton's amendment against the Vote of Credit was closely upon Party lines. About thirty-nine Parnellites voted in the minority.

THE subject this year of the prize offered by Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, is "India before and after the Mutiny."

A MEMBER of the Council of India wrote to the *Times* on the 12th May :—It is to be regretted that in the Ministerial statements made yesterday the "Council of India" should have been incorrectly spoken of as having been satisfied with the settlement of the Afghan and Russian frontier, made or proposed, whereas it was obviously the "Council of the Governor-General" that was intended. The "Council of India," which is the Council of the Secretary of State for India, is so named by the Act of Parliament which constitutes it, in contradistinction to the "Council of the Governor-General" in India. The Council of India under that Act has no concern either with the foreign relations of India or with any such questions as are commonly called political as distinguished from administrative. It is never consulted on such matters, and has no sources of information at its disposal relating to them other than ordinary gossip and the reports contained in the newspapers.

MR ASHMEAD BARTLETT has issued a pamphlet with the title "Shall England keep India ?' He starts from what he calls three elementary facts —(1) that Russia means to have India if, and whenever, she can get it ; (2) that India can only be safeguarded by British bayonets, backed up and directed by a vigilant and resolute statesmanship ; and (3) that the further the Russian frontier is kept from the Indus the more secure will our Indian Empire be, and the less troublesome and dangerous the political pressure that the Russian Government can exert upon England. He then sets himself to support these propositions by reviewing the whole history of Russian conquest in Central Asia down to the present time ; and while exposing the crookedness of Russian diplomacy and action in this direction, strongly condemns the policy which has within four years allowed the armies of the Czar to come over 700 miles on the road to Herat and placed the important position of Herat within their grasp.

IT is announced that France has made fresh annexations on the Red Sea, south of Obock. They include Port Doungarata and a vast territory peopled by two powerful tribes.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"In spite of the optimist anticipations expressed by M. de Freycinet before the Committee on the Egyptian Convention, there is reason to fear that the labours of the Suez Canal Commission will suffer the same fate as befell those of the London Conference last summer, and will have no result."

THE French Minister of War has received the following telegram from General Brière de Lisle, dated Hanoi, May 13 :—"Our outposts beyond Than Moi have received official notification by a flag of truce of the evacuation of Lang-son by the Chinese on the 5th inst. The Chinese ask for a few days' delay to enable them to complete the evacuation of the Red River district. I have caused M. Patenôtre to be informed that on account of the material difficulties in the way, I was prepared to grant a delay of ten days for the evacuation, on condition that we were placed in possession of Thuyen-Kwang on the 25th inst. Since the evacuation commenced the reappearance of piratical bands is reported in the direction of Than Moi and Dong-son between Day and the Black River, and between the River Claire and Longean. I have ordered them to be pursued without remission.'

ACCORDING to a communication from Brussels, appearing in the Vienna *Politische*, it has been decided that Mr. H. M. Stanley shall be appointed Governor of the new Congo State. The Congo Government is to be seated for the present at Brussels. The presidency of the Ministry and the War and Home Departments are to be entrusted to Colonel Strauch, while the portfolio of Commerce is, as we have already announced, to be given to the present Belgian Consul at Bombay, M. Eetvelde, and that of Finance to M. Neuss.

THE announcement that M. Gounod has been sentenced to pay Mrs. Weldon £10,000 damages has caused a great sensation in Paris. In the *Matin* appears an account of a conversation on the subject between M. Gounod and an editor of that journal. After expressing bitter regret that he had wasted so many years in England with Mrs. Weldon, M. Gounod explained that he believed he had found in her an apostle of musical art and an enthusiastic admirer of his works. As to the judgment just pronounced, M. Gounod called it "simply monstrous." The calumnious article which was attributed to the inspiration of M. Gounod was, he affirmed, not seen by him until two months after it appeared, when it so irritated and annoyed him that he was on the point of demanding satisfaction in the usual way from its author, M. Albert Wolff. The judgment of the English tribunal could not, he affirmed, be executed in France ; as if Mrs. Weldon should attempt to get it ratified by the French courts he should look forward with confidence to the issue. He had not put himself to any trouble in regard to Mrs. Weldon's suit ; but the directors of the Birmingham Musical Festival, where "Mors et Vita" is about to be produced, had simply instructed Mr. Lyttelton to appear, so that judgment might not go by default. M. Gounod declared that he should not now go to Birmingham to conduct the first performance of "Mors et Vita," and would, indeed, never again set foot in England.

IT is understood to be the intention of the Government of India to place the forests shortly under the Revenue and Agricultural Department. They come at present under the Home Office.

THE following *impromptu* on Lord Tennyson's recent poetico-political aberration is going the rounds in literary circles in London :—

You—you—I really fail to understand—
But *if* you echo strains of Music Hall,
You, not some wit or wag or eminent hand,
If that old Alfred fall
To writing in the *Times*—

Alfred the musical (not Music Hall)
Our one peer-poet, baron, D.C.L.—
Poor poet, are these titles worth a paul,
Sack, sackbut, coronet, and coronal,
If thou write Jingo rimes !

You—you- *if* you—but it must be a hoax,
Times editing we know is sometimes slack,
It must be one of Escott's little jokes—
Why, you will have the sack,
O Editor of the *Times !*

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 30.

THERE was a little life thrown into the dull monotony of this station by the Artillery getting up a concert the other evening. The entertainment, which was certainly good of its kind, took place at the Theatre Royal of Neemuch, under the patronage of Major de Latour, of the Royal Artillery, and other military gentlemen. The singing of many of the men called forth repeated encores from the house. The gallant Major himself took part in the performance by a recitation which was amusing, though, perhaps, a trifle long. The Moore and Burgess minstrels deserve special praise. The band of the 23rd Native Infantry was in attendance, and performed during intervals. On the whole, the entertainment was welcome, and every one concerned in bringing it about is entitled to the thanks of the spectators.

THE VENDIDAD.*

MR. KAVASJI E. KANGA, Head-master Moolla Feeroz Madresa, has recently brought out a second edition of his Vendidad,Gujerati translation. Mr. Kanga, we need not mention, has made the study of Zend lore and literature his life work ; and he has not failed to give the benefit of his study to his co-religionists from time to time by various publications, the last of which we believe was his "Khordeh Avesta" Gujerati translation. The first edition appeared in 1874 ; so that upwards of a decade passed without a single fresh student of Zend having come forward to give his own version of the Vendidad, as if it were that what Mr. Kanga has done in this respect is all in all. It is a surprising fact that, in spite of a most antique work like the Vendidad having been put into their spoken language—and this very work would not have seen the light had it not been for the liberality of Mr. K. R. Cama—no Parsee religious associations thought it worth while to give wide circulation to Mr. Kanga's whole work or its several parts by cheap editions. The price of the first edition was very high, because of the great cost of production. Mr. Kanga's present publication is not exactly a reprint of the first issue, but a work overhauled in its entirety with the help of the new light thrown by Zend scholars of Europe during the interval. The reader upon comparison will find that several passages have been re-translated, others have undergone numerous alterations, and a few still remain unexplained. Almost every piece of translation is immediately followed by what is called an "explanatory note" in the body of the text, and variations from Mr. Kanga's own version of scholars like Spiegel, Haug, Justi, Darmesteter, Harlez, are given in footnotes. Another equally important feature of the work is that notes by the late Dr. Khory on questions bearing on hygiene, sanitation, and other medical points are also given at foot, prominence being thereby given to the fact that what was preached codifically some four thousand years ago in the Vendidad in connection with the plain truths of hygiene, sanitation, and the rest for the ordinary conduct of life, stands attested by the medical science of the present day. To add to the value of his labour, Mr. Kanga has taken the trouble of classifying under their respective heads all the different topics treated by the Vendidad. The synopsis extends over some twenty-five pages, giving the numbers of verse and chapter. But we think it ought to have been given in English as well, so as to give an additional incentive to English-reading and English-speaking youths of the present generation to investigate their religious code. Mr. Kanga has also omitted to furnish facilities for reference to the contents of each Fargard separately. The whole get-up of the book, including paper, type, printing, binding, is highly commendable, and reflects great credit on its native printer. One or two literary points provoke inquiry. For instance, Fargard 19, verse 6 (Westergaard text) gives the parentage of Zoroaster. In this passage the word "zâvish" is perplexing. Westergaard himself gives in the footnote its two orthographies and makes it "zâvish" and "zâvish," as he got the forms from other copies. It is interpreted by Mr. Kanga as a verb, signifying "thou art born" ; by Harlez as an adjective signifying *humaine* ; by Darmesteter, as a passive verb, signifying "I was invoked" ; by Haug, as an active verb, signifying "thou invokest." So far it is well and good. But the question is whether or not it can be interpreted as a proper noun. Of course it must be admitted that the word seems to have been mutilated somehow or other, and hence cannot agree grammatically with the word for mother "barethryât," and as such the name of the mother of Zoroaster, as he is plainly said in the text to be the son of "Pourushaçpa." This interpretation has not been given to the word on the authority, we believe, of the Pehlvi version of the Vendidad, and also in the absence of other traditions and collateral records. Be it what it may, let us assert that in cases of deciphering very antique writings—writings without their material appurtenances to be interpreted—speculation has very often assisted in the development and progress of language, as in the decipherment of the Cuneiform inscriptions.

* "The Vendidad translated into Gujerati, with critical and explanatory notes." By Kavasji Edalji Kanga. Second edition. Bombay : 1884.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Shams-u-din, in your issue of this morning, asks, "Do you, sir, or can any one, imagine that it is possible to introduce forest conservancy without creating a great deal of discontent?" and observes, "With the unrestricted use of the jungles, a great many wasteful habits have been handed down to the people of to-day, not the wild tribes only. It is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the country, that these wasteful habits should be checked." &c., &c.

This is always the strain of the apologists of high-handed or rough-shod forest conservancy ; but can it bear a moment's scrutiny? "Shams-u-din" takes "Bhugut" to task for his generalities ; but what is the above but a string of similar generalities? If people with "many wasteful habits" have had "unrestricted use of the jungles" to this day, it is a wonder any forests were left and no fuel or wood forthcoming all this time, and in fact till the scientific "forest kings" were recently installed. The fact is, that the Indian people, whether wild or civilised, have an instinctive desire for the preservation of their trees as much as their cows, consuming only the products in each case ; and if this feeling is giving way to a desire to cut and chop as opportunity offers, it is because the new policy of "conservation" leads them to apprehend that they will not be allowed the benefit of their abstinence as heretofore. And as no conservancy can succeed in the face of a whole people inspired with such a distrustful and hostile attitude, the radical conservators ought, in the interests of the very cause they profess so warmly to advance, to shape their policy on less hard-hearted lines.

But it is "in the interests of the country" that they demand a check in these wasteful habits. It is admitted, however, that the people have had an unrestricted use of the jungles these many centuries, and if so it is clear they have a right to some compensation. If the interests of the country demand the invasion of that right, they should furnish the needful compensation.

For the rest I leave "Bhugut" to deal with Shams-u-din as he thinks best.

June 1. IAGO.

MEMORIALS OF THE RAWAL PINDI DURBAR.

No more delightful memorials of the Rawal Pindi gathering could be desired than the series of ten photographs which Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have recently prepared. It is unnecessary to say that the photographs are all excellent works of art ; of that the well-established reputation of the firm is a sufficient guarantee. Each and all of these photographs are beautiful pictures, illustrative of one of the most historically interesting events of our time.

One of the most interesting of the series is the group in the verandah of the Rawal Pindi Club house. The central figures are the Duke of Connaught, the Viceroy, and the Amir—all three capital likenesses. The others in the group are Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Mr. Durand, General T. E. Gordon, Captain Tabot, and Captain Burn ; and on the right, four of the Amir's attendants. A carriage is drawn up in front, and the grouping is highly artistic. A pendant to this photograph is another taken on the same spot, and comprising the same figures, with the exception of the Duke of Connaught and the Viceroy. This is slightly larger in size, and shows the Amir to perfection. Two additional and notable figures in this group are Colonel Afzal Khan, our Kabul Envoy, and General Amir Ahmed Khan, the Amir's Agent with the Government of India. "After the Darbar" is the photograph that will, perhaps, be the most popular in India—here in front, and seated, are the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Donald Stewart, and several other ladies and gentlemen, and behind these is a large gathering of Staff officers. The portraits are excellent ; the Duke and the Viceroy present a brave appearance, loaded with their decorations ; and, but for the heavy shadow under the *shamiana*, the picture might be pronounced faultless. As it stands, it is one of the best Indian photographs we have seen ; and the same remark might be applied to one of the Viceroy alone with his Staff. Here Lord William Beresford comes out very well. The Punjab Government group is also a beautiful picture, including Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and a host of Punjab notabilities. The photograph of the Amir's troops is one of the most interesting of the series, and is, we believe, the only one that was taken. The troops are formed up eight deep, and Ghulam Haider stands in front, a veritable giant. As a study of costume and physiognomy, this photograph is unique. The remainder of the series reproduce various episodes in the history of the Camp, and are valuable, apart from the immediate occasion, as illustrations of the display incident to an Oriental holiday.—*Englishman.*

THE AFGHAN RONTIER QUESTION.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON May 11, Earl Granville, replying to the Marquess of Salisbury, stated that, no difficulty being now anticipated in settling the point of honour involved in the Polikhisti affair, the Government had thought it right that Lord Kimberley and himself should meet M. D. Staal and M. Lessar and go over the question of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. They had arrived at an agreement which was perfectly satisfactory alike to the Government, to Lord Dufferin, and to the Council of India. That agreement, the noble lord added, amid some cheers, had been transmitted to the Russian Government by the Russian representatives.

The Duke of Argyll rose to call the attention of their lordships to the circular despatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to Russian representatives abroad, dated Nov. 21, 1884. In face of this document, he maintained that Russia cannot be justly charged with the perfidy and bad faith laid at her door by Lord R. Churchill, and even men like Sir H. Rawlinson. Intended, as he believed, to be a secret document, but becoming public by accident at the time Russia resumed her great march southwards, it laid down the doctrine that Russia in Central Asia is in in the same position as all civilised States in contact with savage and nomad tribes with no fixed social organisation. In all such cases the civilized State was forced to exercise a certain ascendency, and it was left to the Russian Chancellerie to say what States were or were not sufficiently organised. The noble duke proceeded to show how, in his view, these doctrines applied even to the more recent advances of Russia, and was contending that, after all, the annexations of Russia, in point either of richness of territory or extent of population, were as nothing compared to our own, when, suddenly,the House was startled by a series of screams proceeding from the quarter of the chamber occupied by the bishops. The Duke of Argyll abruptly stopped, and, as all eyes were directed to the benches whence the alarming sounds came, Lord Dormer was observed to sink backwards. The chamber was immediately a scene of confusion, while noble lords hastened forward with assistance and medical aid was sent for. Dr. Lyons, M.P., arrived from the House of Commons, followed by Dr. Bond, from Westminster Hospital, and Dr. Farquharson, the member for West Aberdeenshire. Policemen entered the House with a stretcher, and a bench was removed in order that the noble lord might be removed with greater freedom. In a few minutes, however, Lord Dormer happily recovered consciousness, and was able, with assistance, to walk out of the chamber. The business of the House was not resumed, and their lordships, on the motion of Earl Granville, adjourned.

The Duke of Argyll resumed the debate on his motion for the production of the circular of November, 1884, addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Ambassador abroad on May 12. This, he contended, showed that Russia, in her advances in Central Asia, was acting on a settled principle ; and, in examining how this principle would affect her relations with Afghanistan, he argued that we must now consider ourselves as conterminous with Russia, and having lost in Asia our insular position. We should be compelled, therefore, to prepare a military frontier which would be impregnable, under which we might rest in peace.

After some observations from Lord Cranbrook, Lord Kimberley acknowledged that it would be necessary to arm the frontier whenever Russia came in touch of it. The expenditure of five millions on the frontier railways, including the line to Quetta, had already been authorised, and it might be necessary to proceed with further works. We ought, indeed, to be in such a position that we should be prepared for the least favourable circumstances.

Lord Salisbury regretted the limit that had been placed on the line of defence, which ought to be carried forward further than Peshawur and the line of the Indus. The defence of India must be conducted beyond the mountains, and the centre of the defence works must be somewhere about Quetta, the Khojak Pass, and Candahar.

A few remarks from Lord Granville closed the discussion, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to a question from Sir S. Northcote, on May 11, Mr. Gladstone repeated the statement made by Lord Granville in the other House as to the negotiations with Russia. An arrangement as to the frontier has been arrived at which is satisfactory to the British Government as well as to Lord Dufferin and his Council, and when the details have been worked out they will be embodied in a convention ; and he added that the Ameer had been sufficiently consulted to give assurance that the will act in harmony with us.

THE HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Debats* telegraphs that Russia has entirely rejected the agreement arrived at in London. Russia demands the right to have an acknowledged representative at Cabul. French diplomatists express the opinion that this demand is more serious than any question arising out of the frontier.

Although no formal reply to their proposals has, as yet, been received from St. Petersburg, the *Standard* understands that her Majesty's Government have been informed that the draft agreement entered into between Earl Granville and the Earl of Kimberley, on the one side, and M. de Staal and M. Lessar, on the other, for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, has not proved acceptable to the Government of the Czar. *Pourparlers* are going on between the two Governments, with the view of ascertaining what modifications of the agreement are possible, but it is stated that the Russian Government definitely declines to sanction the proposals in question for approval. Unless further concessions are made by England, the negotiations are likely to be of a protracted nature.

The answer of the Russian Government upon the draft agreement submitted by M. de Staal has, says the *Daily News*, at length been received in London. "It generally confirms the arrangement, one or two matters of minor importance being suggested for discussion."

The statement that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations with Russia receives corroboration from a variety of quarters. The *Globe* says :—We are informed that the breakdown is not in direct connection with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, which, we are advised, may be considered as good as arranged. That, however, is merely the preliminary to a formal Convention between the two Powers, with a view to the establishment of a permanent *modus vivendi* on the Afghan frontier, and it is here that the diplomatic failure has happened. Our Government desires to obtain a definite pledge that Russia will respect the inviolability of the new frontier under all circumstances, and also a renewal of the Imperial undertaking to consider Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence,and within the sphere of British influence. To both of these proposals the St. Petersburg Cabinet opposes an emphatic *non possumus*, at the same time formulating a categorical demand for other concessions than those already granted by England in the Draft Agreement.

MR. CONDIE STEPHEN'S JOURNEY.

MR. A. CONDIE STEPHEN, Second Secretary of the British Legation, Teheran, who was attached to Sir Peter Lumsden's Staff for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, and who arrived in London on May 12 from Afghanistan, was met at Dover by a representative of the Press Association, to whom he gave an interesting narrative of his rapid journey, having travelled day and night to deliver the despatches with which he had been intrusted by Sir Peter Lumsden. The following account is in his own words :—"I started from Meshed at almost an hour's notice, with orders to travel with all speed to England. In pursuance of these instructions I left Meshed on April 23 for Sharood, being conveyed by what is called Persian post—that is, relays of horses at given distances. The whole distance was about three hundred miles, along moderate roads. I reached Sharood on April 27, after four days' hard riding, in which I covered seventy-five miles a day, from early morning to late at night. The horses, which were all hired for the journey, were of the Turcoman breed, and extremely good. From Sharood I started for Askabad, a distance of 140 miles, still on horseback, the horses being hired along the road. This journey was accomplished in two days at the rate of seventy miles a day. At Askabad, after having been six days in the saddle, there was a welcome change as I caught the steamer and crossed the Caspian from Skekisiar to Bockle, where I was fortunate in catching the train which runs to Tiflis an hour after my arrival. I was most lucky, and after twenty-seven hours' continuous railway travelling I reached Tiflis. I have to thank the Russian officials for further speeding my journey, as they assisted me in every way possible, and enabled me to drive across the Caucasus mountains to Vladi-Kaf-Kaz. The road, which is in extremely good repair, is 130 miles long, and I covered it in twelve stages, some of greater length than the others, according to the nature of the country. I arrived at Vladi-Kaf-Kaz sixteen hours after leaving Tiflis, having passed through a snow-clad mountainous country. The little horses that I has were splendid animals of the Karabagh breed, able to undergo all kinds of hardship, but the road was well kept, and the post service generally was admirably conducted. I continued my stages by train to Rostof, Khorkoff, and Dinaburg, where luckily I caught the train from St. Petersburg to Berlin. I arrived at the latter place yesterday morning, after ceaseless journeying, and came on without delay to London. All along my route in Persia and Russia, particularly in the latter country, I was treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness by both officials and inhabitants. At Tiflis the acting governor did everything that lay within his power to accelerate my passage over the Caucasus, and his assistance was most acceptable. He was good enough to order by telegraph from Tiflis all the stage-keepers along the route to have horses ready for me when I should arrive ; and thus when I reached the end of one stage fresh horses were ready to cover the next stage. At every town on my route the Russian authorities lent me assistance."

In answer to an inquiry as to the effect of the fighting at Penjdeh, Mr. Condie Stephen said :—"It was a complete mistake to say that the Afghan defeat at Penjdeh brought about the retirement to Tirpul of the British portion of the Delimitation Commission. We certainly did leave Gulran after the battle of Penjdeh ; but Sir Peter Lumsden had made arrangements a considerable time previously to move the camp of the British commission to Tirpul. The commission started for Tirpul on a very cold, misty morning, immediately after the Penjdeh fight. When we approached the Paropamisus hills it commenced to snow. The wind rapidly rose, and blew with great violence. When we got well into the Chesmenchi Pass a terrible fall of snow took place. Snow lay exceedingly deep after a short time, and the wind blew with exceeding keenness, so that the commission made but slow progress. Some of the camp followers were lost in the storm, as well as a considerable number of mules, the snow being so thick and deep that they could not get along."

In answer to a question as to whether any of the Afghans retreating from Penjdeh after the fight passed, or were passed by, the commission, Mr. Stephen said :—

"The retiring Afghans went by another route, via Meruchak and Bala Murghab." He added :—"The Penjdeh Valley or Khoosh Valley is a most fertile oasis, a lovely country, covered with grass of good growth, excellent, I should think, for the breeding and rearing of young horses, just the country suitable to the Turcomans, who are noted for their breed of horses. In spring the whole valley, which embraces a large tract of country, is covered with flowers, the ground being like the many-hued carpet of Persian manufacture. Dr. Aitchison, who conducts the botanic section of the scientific portion of the commission, is delighted with the country. He has made a very large and valuable botanical collection. Besides flowers, the valley abounds in game ; pheasants are to be found in thousands between Meruchak and Karaout Khana, and we killed over fifteen hundred while in the neighbourhood, bringing down over a hundred and fifty a day. The Murghab abounds in waterfowl, and the hills around are stocked with gazelle, antelope, and a kind of wild sheep. Wild pig gave us many a good day's riding." In the course of further conversation Mr. Stephen said :—"The Afghans were always most kind and friendly towards us. They did their very utmost throughout to provide us with food and with comforts, and they had hard work to do this, as the difficulties of supply were very great, the country being almost entirely uninhabited. Here and there were a few mud buildings, inhabited, but rapidly falling into decay. There were not wanting signs that the country was once otherwise, for there were ruins of ancient towns to be seen, mostly of mud, but with a few brick ruins. I left all the members of the commission in excellent health and spirits. The military escort was also in good health, and the behaviour of the men throughout was most exemplary. I have read that Sir Peter Lumsden is to return at once to England, having seen it stated in the Russian papers. I have also gathered from the same source some slight knowledge of what has transpired since my departure from Meshed ; but my knowledge is not sufficient on these points to give an opinion, as my information is of a most fragmentary kind."

KOMAROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT PUL-I-KHISTI.

THE full report by General Komaroff of his attack and defeat of the Afghans is published in the *Official Messenger*, occupying no less than seven columns of close print. The report, dated Dash Kepri, April 12, is substantially as follows :—

"On March 18, after the concentration of the Murghab detachment at Imam Baba, I took the direct command. On the 19th and 20th I moved forward. On the left bank of the Kushk, at Dash Kepri, we saw on the 22nd of March only several mounted pickets and fifty infantry men on a hillock digging trenches.

"On the 24th of March our detachment passed the night at Doushan, and marched on the following day to within two versts of our post at Kizil Tapa—that is, four or five versts from the Afghans. I took this position in order not to excite the Afghans in occupying Dash Kepri, pursuant to instructions. Immediately on the Russian troops appearing on the plain north of Dash Kepri the Afghans sent across to the left bank of the Kushk a strong cavalry detachment, and then some infantry with two guns, whereupon for the safety of our bivouac I duly reinforced the foreposts with a half company and a troop of Cossacks. All this while, up to the 30th, not one of our outposts extended beyond the points occupied by our militia in front of Kizil Tapa on the 17th.

"On March 26 I received from Captain Yate a letter requesting an interview, and saying that he had heard from the Afghan commander that one of the Russian commanders wished to see him. By my order Colonel Zakrejefsky replied that he had not asked for a meeting, but that if it were wished he would meet the Captain at 5 o'clock that afternoon. A meeting took place between Colonel Zakrejefsky, Captain Yate, Captain Lesek, Dr. Owen, and two Indians. After greetings and introductions Colonel Zakrejefsky offered refreshments, and repeated that the Russians had not requested any interview, to which the Englishman replied that it was no matter, as the mistake had given an opportunity to make his acquaintance.

"The English referred to the arrangement between the two Governments, and their difficult position in trying to preserve the *status quo* among the Sariks of Penj-deh in view of the danger of a Russo-Afghan collision. Colonel Zakrejefsky replied that he had no authority in the matter, but that his personal view was that it was evident that the Russians had not the slightest intention of attacking, otherwise nothing could have prevented their destroying the Afghans on their arrival, but it was impossible not to remark that the Afghans, without any cause, had begun to advance their posts in front and flank and to dig trenches. The English officer answered that he had no doubt as to the result of a collision, and begged to be informed if any complication should arise. This was promised.

On the 27th Captain Yate sent a second letter to Colonel Zakrejefsky, enclosing a copy of Lord Granville's telegram to Sir Peter Lumsden, informing him of the agreement, and so on, and asking Colonel Zakrejefsky to reply that I had no intention of attacking the Afghans ; but in order to prevent a collision the Afghan posts advanced during the last few days must be withdrawn. Captain Yate answered this next day, the 28th, with a request for another interview to settle the difficulty as to the outposts.

"The Afghans continued to move their posts forward, and on the Russian flank on the left bank of the Kushk, sending out daily masses of cavarly and all day worked hard at their fortifications. This compelled me to make a reconnaissance on the 29th with five djigits, under Captain Praloff, on the right bank of the Murghab, and again on the 27th, with the addition of one company of riflemen and also a sotnia of Merv militia, sent towards Kala Mor, on the left bank of the Kushk. In answer to this precaution, the Afghans reinforced their posts on the right bank of the Murghab by two companies, which advanced to within 800 paces of our company and ordered our immediate withdrawal. They arrested and insulted our Turkoman interpreter and kept him for over an hour, and then released him with a message that they were quite ready to fight the Russians.

"On hearing the result of the reconnaissance of the 26th on the right bank of the Murghab I sent two notes, in which I also expressed an intention not to establish outposts on the right bank of the Murghab. Having been captured by the Afghans, the bearer was detained all night. On the 27th, in the evening, the company returned from the right bank of the Murghab, in conformity with my general orders to avoid any conflict, and even not to return the Afghan fire without my special instructions. On the left bank of the Kushk Colonel Alikhanoff, with his Turkomans, entered into friendly conversation with the commander of the Afghan left bank, Djarnel Goss Eddin Khan, and rode with him nearly to Dash Kepri, where, however, Djarnel requested Colonel Alikhanoff to withdraw, under threat of using arms. Taking advantage of their numerous cavalry the Afghans gradually extended their line of posts until they outflanked us on both sides, and the bivouac itself. Their audacity and impertinence went to the extent of telling us that they would thrash us, as they had before thrashed the English. They were always sending messages :—'We are not Mervites nor Turkomans. We have beaten the English, and will beat you.' On the 16th an Afghan came to the ferry across the Murghab, a few yards from our bivouac, and stayed there for several hours, in spite of remonstrances.

"Seeing that if this state of things continued we should be attacked, and I myself soon observing the exasperated condition of our divisions and the ferment and even diminution of respect among the Turkoman khans, elders, and militia, determined that it was necessary to put an end to it. On the 29th I sent a letter to the Afghan commander demanding the evacuation of the left bank of the Kushk and the right bank of the Murghab, to which the Afghans only answered by increasing their troops on the left bank of the Kushk, and to work with greater energy at the fortifications. I still hoped for a peaceful agreement, and sent Colonel Zakrejefsky to make an appointment with the English officers, advising the Afghan chiefs to be present. The Afghans refused to come. Colonel Zakrejefsky had another meeting with Captain Yate, who maintained that it was possible to change some of the Afghan foreposts, but not to withdraw the Afghans from the left bank of the Kushk, where they were, as Colonel Zakrejefsky admitted, on the day of the agreement between the Cabinets—namely, the 5th (17th) of March. Colonel Zakrejefsky admitted that Afghans were there on that day, but only a few men, and said that the Russian pickets had also patrolled down to the left bank of the Kushk and to the Dash Kepri bridge at the same date, which gave them an equal right to the left bank, on the terms of the agreement referred to. Captain Yate stated that the Afghan commander had declined to send one or two Afghan officers with him to meet Colonel Zakrejefsky, according to the latter's invitation. Colonel Zakrejefsky could not answer the question as to what parts of the left bank of the Kushk General Komaroff claimed, but could only reiterate the necessity of the evacuation by the Afghans of that part of the bank at the Dash Kepri bridge, in order to have a natural barrier between the foreposts for the purpose of avoiding a collision, adding that such action need not prejudice the work of the Delimitation Commission.

"Seeing that the pourparlers had resulted in nothing, I determined to act on the demand sent to the Afghan commander. At eight o'clock in the evening of the 29th of March I held a council of war. At

cause a flow of sewer gas from the drain below to the house above. Such a state of things, if generally prevalent, would infallibly, as the Commission found to be the case in Calcutta, tend to lower the general public health.

NATIVE OPINION.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE *Voice of India* writes:—The Anglo-Russian question still continues to be the principal topic of discussion in the Indian Press. Many of our Native contemporaries are as jealous of British prestige as the most patriotic of Anglo-Indians could desire, while the apparently humiliating position which England occupies in the present aspect of affairs would seem to distress not a few of them. They all unite in distrusting Russia, and the prospect of peace, with a few exceptions, is hailed with joy, though a permanent peace appears doubtful. A change of policy in favour of the people of India is urgently recommended, with reform in the financial administration. The extension of the volunteer movement is pressingly called for. The attitude of the English Cabinet is a matter of surprise to some of the writers, while others commend their wise and humane endeavours for peace. The occupation of Meruchek and the tiff at Penjdeh have added not a little to the embarrassment of the peace party. The part taken by the Boundary Commission generally, and Sir Peter Lumsden in particular, in this business, has been commented upon by some of the journals. The majority of writers are against the scene of war being transferred beyond the frontier, and some of them care little whether Herat is occupied by Russia or England. They generally cast discredit on the war party, whose intentions are alleged to be purely selfish. They also take a sympathetic view of the attitude of the Government, and look upon the appeal to the King of Denmark by Russia as a concession on the part of that Power. One phase of the discussion deserves special mention here, and that is the obtaining a stronger guarantee from Russia than mere promises that it shall now cease to trouble. All Native organs deplore the expense which has already been undergone on account of preparations. There are a few who advocate war to be undertaken immediately rather than a temporary peace involving useless expense, and which is sure to culminate in a disastrous war in the near future. But others discountenance this policy and say that its advocates are playing into the hands of the war party by making the Government out to be truckling or surrendering their claims to Russia. A similar difference of opinion runs through the tone of the vernacular journals; but the Native Press generally deprecates war on several grounds, chiefly financial.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERING.

As we have seen above, the Russian advance has naturally led to another important question, viz., the Native volunteer movement. The desire for volunteering would appear to be universal, and almost all objections are well met by the Native Press. The distinction made between races and creeds in this matter is keenly felt by the writers. While admitting the embarrassment involved in a hasty settlement of the question, they all hope that the final decision come to will be favourable to the hopes and aspiration of the classes engaged in the movement. It is feared that the opportunity of cementing the good feeling between Her Majesty's subjects of all classes may be lost for ever. That the movement is not a vulgar parade is shown by the names of many influential Native gentlemen being attached to the memorial sent to Lord Dufferin. The scheme is recommended as a useful auxiliary to the regular army. The argument, that thoughtful Europeans are in favour of it, has not been lost sight of.

THE ENLISTMENT OF CAMP-FOLLOWERS.

The next subject that follows in the train of the Russian advance is the alleged impressing of Native labourers for service on the frontier. One journal advocates the impressment of able-bodied and sturdy beggars and the inmates of jails rather than the free coolies. The highhandedness used by policemen and others for this object is a subject of strong comment. The Native Press appreciate the policy of the Government in this matter, and advise that steps be taken to make it more generally known amongst the common people. One or two journals apologise for the doings of the subordinate officials and quote the authority of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., but it is thought by others that if there is more control and regulation of the conduct of the men charged with the impressment of labour there will not be any widespread panic in the mofussil; there is no denying the policy of Government as regards the employment of labour, but there is equally no question as to the system of forced labour existing for all that and in spite of this policy.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

In discussing the maintenance of the armies of the Native States the bad faith of the political authorities towards the Native Princes is incidentally referred to by some papers. The bitterness of feeling against these armies as evinced by Anglo-Indians and a small party of Englishmen, and the policy of disbanding these armies, is commented upon. Such a policy cannot be continued to be pursued without a breach of the agreement entered into with the East India Company when India passed to the Crown. It is further argued that the regular army would be greatly strengthened were the armies of the Native States utilized as auxiliaries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Melpomene, 1,945 tons, Captain Lemesich, will sail to-day for Trieste via Canal with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Flamstead, 1,119 tons, Captain Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden in ballast; she is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Henry Bulkow, 639 tons, Captain Profumo will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Viceroy, 1,570 tons, Captain Thos. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (26th ultimo) in water ballast. The vessels is consigned to Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T. Collin arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th ultimo), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hawkes, Mrs. Blanchard, infant and ayah, Mrs. Livington, 2 infants and ayah, and Mr. T. Turn.

H. M. T. S. Canning, 2,100 tons, Captain G. R. Tinny, will leave to-day for Kurrachee with the following:—2 European commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 wife, 2 children, 7 non-commissioned rank and file, 200 public and 7 private followers and 2 horses.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain Y C Boothby, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Browne and infant, Miss Croasdale, Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Rowlandson, 3 children and European nurse, Mrs. Chamier, 4 children and European nurse, Mr. Currie, Mr. F. S. Hubbard, Mr. Punnett, Revd. and Mrs. Walford, Mrs. Jervis, and 50 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite sails to-day at 6 p. m., with the following passengers:—For Trieste and Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Tellery and infant, Mr. F. Schultz, Mr. A. Schultz Mr. C. E. H. Symons, Mr. G. B. Vlahnsich Mr. and Mrs. W. Stock and 2 children en, Mr. L. Stock, Mr. W. C. Retjen, and Mr. T. Johnston. Mr. O. Raphaels, Mr. F. Walsh, Mr. G. Inzoli, Mr. L. Paul, Mr. F. Masotti, Mr. L. Denaister, Mr Grinberg, Mr. and Mrs. B Nass, ichly and 3 daughters, and Mr. Zichly.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Viceroy (s).....	Taylor	Kurrachee, May 28.
	Warneth Hallm.	Collin	Liverpool, May 5.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell.....	London, May 15.
	Flamstead (s)	Roberston ..	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	China (s)	Dodero	Naples, Genoa, &c.
	B. Sadaktulbari ..	Nacoda	Singapore.
	Belgravia (s).....	Boothby	Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Henry Bulkow (s), Profumo, for Persian Gulf.
Melpomene (s), Lemeseck. for Trieste via Canal.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Recta, for Antwerp.
Steamer Viceroy, for Marseilles, &c
Steamer Flamstead, for Dunkirk.
Steamer Clan Mackenzie, for London.
Steamer Prinz Alexander, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
28 Goalpara (s) .....Magenos....Rangoon, May 14.
DEPARTURE.
May 28.—Steamer Maharaja. Barque Ruth Topping.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—3 packages carriage lamps, T Allibhoy.
Clan Mackenzie s—5 hogsheads stout, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Nubia s—8 cases umbrellas, E H Ahmed; 14 case umbrellas, J 3 Mahomed; 25 cases soap, E Abdool Reman; 138 kegs rose nails, S Abdoolally; 10 cases slates, S Essoofbhoy; 250 boxes bar soap, E Casumbhoy; 1 cask whisky, King, King and Co; 5 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Ravena s—4 barrels hams and 3 barrels bacon, Treacher and Co; 4 boxes oilmanstores, King, King and Co; 2 crates oilmanstores, Benn, Ashley and Co; 36 cases oilmanstores, N Y Currance; 3 cases bacon and hams, emington and Co; 14 cases preserved provisions, Rustomjee Dorabjee; 10 cases eau-de-cologne and 10 cases glass beads, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—4 packages stationery and 1 package printing ink, N Cumroodeen; 6 cases umbrellas, the United Merchants; 5 packages carbolic soap and 16 packages hardware, E Tyebally; 100 drums boiled linseed, M Ally Ebrahim; 33 boxes matches, F A Davur and Sons; 20 cases pale ale and 2 hogsheads sherry wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Brindisi s—6 bags corks, P Eduljee.
Romania s—30 cases velvet, Bomanjee Maneckjee.
Teviot s—60 cases port and sherry, D Cowasjee; 10 cases champagne, Pro M Mackenzie and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—25 cases matches, A Shaikadam.

FROM GLASGEW.

Belgravia s—10 drums spirit of wine and 141 cases whisky, rum and gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—1 case metal watches, E Abdoolla.
Sutlej s—4 cases claret, Messrs Rogers and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—2 cases soap, B Rigold and Hergmann,

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Venetia s—20 cases sherry, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—75 bales wool, N Bhanjee; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,0 0 cwts wheat, L Cullianjee; 4,016 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 102 bales cotton, M Coorja; 1,000 cwts wheat, L Cullianjee; 462½ cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass; 530 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 14 bales wool, H Kheoldass; 27 bales wool, T Chemordass; 57 bales wool, N Begraj; 46 bales sunny, M Balramdass.
Nubia s—100 bales cotton, N Veerchund; 15 bales cotton, H Cursonjee; 225 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund; 10 bales hemp, D Vussonjee; 17 bales wool, K Veerbhan; 100 bales cotton, R Nugundass; 400 bales wool, N Khuttow.
Counsellor s—105 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Morna—1,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Akola s—52 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, D Dossa; 5 bales hides, Lalljibhoy Ludha; 5 bales hides, M Canjee; 16 bales hides, H Jumail; 6 bales hides, M Coorja; 138 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 bales skins, M Abdoolla; 39 bales hides and 300 cwts olibanum, M Allana; 83 cwts gum, J Anundjee.
Venetia s—64 cwts dry ginger seed and 30 cwts coffee, D Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts ivory, E Papiones; 8½ cwts ivory, D Anundjee; 11 bundles ivory, S Darveesh; 5 bandles M Soonar.
Clan Mackenzie s—110 bales cotton, George Lockhart; 600 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 363 cwts turmeric, M Poonja; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Athabasca s—25 bales cotton, J C Bushley; 100 bales hemp, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 2,041½ cwts groundnuts Wallace and Co; 500 cwts wheat, D Bhonjee; 2,700 cwts rapeseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, and 2,900 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.
Abanna s—250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,101 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon.
Gulf of Venice s—300 bales cotton, T C Bushby.

FOR HULL.

Inchlonga s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Etna s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Othello s—8,000 cwts linseed, Thos. H Moore; 8,025 cwts linseed and 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teviot s—750 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 325 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon.
Accomac s—2,750 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nantes s—100 bales cotton, D Cullinjee; 62½ cwts turmeric, I Chapsee; 3,750 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,620 cwts wheat, N Nensee; 426 cwts wheat, United Merchant Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Viceroy s—13,340 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Prinz George s—1,971 cwts groundnuts. Louis Dreyfus.

FROM BARCELONA.

Viceroy s—33,000 cwts wheat and 3,014 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Prinz George s—700 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon.

FOR HAVRE.

Victoria s—2 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 2,001 cwts wheat, Kilick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mark Lane s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Amphetrite s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mark Lane s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Amphetrite s—113 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Nubia s—7,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—185 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, J Fleming and Co; 20 bales twist, E M oordin; 25 bales twist, S N Talate; 48 bales twist, E L Mool chund; 98 bales twist, C Ebram; 36 bales twist H E Elias; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon & Co; 34 bales twist, G D Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Agra s—133 bales cotton, H Amoo Luckchund 162 bales cotton, R Luckmadass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Boileau, Major, R.E., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Attree, Capt., R.E., on leave, from Secunderabad.

MAY 31.

Lovett, Lieut., Gloucester, on duty, from Poona.
Wood, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, from Ootacumund.

JUNE 1.

Sanlez, Lieut., 16th Bo. Inf., on leave, from Poona.
Steel, Vetr.-Surg., on leave, from Poona.
Steel, Insptg. Vetr.-Surg., on retirement, from Poona.
Hawkes, Capt., Mil. Acct. Dept., return from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Boileau, Major, R.E., on leave, to Secunderabad.
Attree, Capt., R.E., on leave, to Secunderabad.

JUNE 1.

Hallett, Major, Comt. Dept., on sick certificate, to England.
Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Regt. L. Inf., on leave, to Matheran.
Griffith, Lieut.-Col., 16th B. Inf., recalled from furlough, to Baroda.
Hawkes, Capt., Mil Acct. Dept., to join, to Allahabad.

JUNE 2.

Wood, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, to Europe.
Milne, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 2.

All members are urgently requested to return their rifles to head-quarters for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure to give this my written testimony as to the great value of your Cholera Pills. My second daughter aged six, got cholera about 4 a.m. on the 20th August, 1881. As I had no faith on the allopathic system in the treatment of this disease, I would not call in Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, my family medical adviser, but cause the child to be treated by my friend Baub Jogobbundhu Sen, an amateur homœopathic practitioner of some repute. The disease rapidly took a serious turn; no medicine would avail, and about 7 in the morning the child was in the collapse state. Dr. Birj Lal Ghose, Rao Bahadur, who out of friendship came to see me at that moment, pronounced the case hopeless. At this critical time some friends who had gathered round me advised me to try as a last resource your pills which had earned a name by curing some neighbouring patients. You were kind enough to come over without delay, and the medicine administered about 8½ a.m. Purging and vomitting ceased almost immediately after, but no other sign of improvement was apparent till the evening. I strictly followed your injunction, and gave the child nothing but what you had directed. Dr. Birj Lal once more came in the afternoon and was still incredulous. But thank Heaven, the child gradually rallied, and was pronounced out of danger by the next morning. Your medicine was not given a second time, though the sago diet and the boiled medicinal water were continued for three days together. The child passed a natural stool on the fifth day, the first time since she was out of danger.

I firmly believe that your pills are wonderfully efficient in cholera. As you would not charge anything for them or your attendance, even your enemies cannot ascribe to you unworthy motives for administering the same.

Accordingly I am always ready to give my testimony for what it is worth, and you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please.

Wishing you well,
Yours faithfully,
Lahore College, 19th April, 1882.
S. B. MUKARJIE

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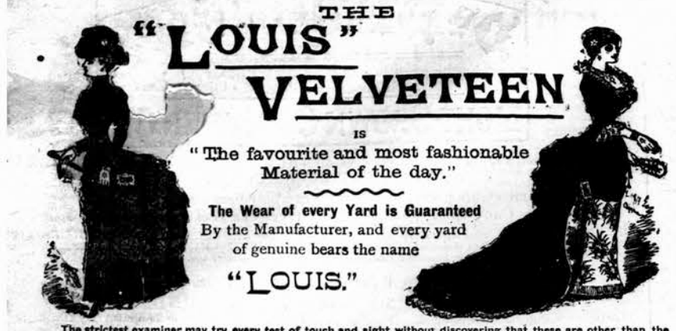

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The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tanga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Chilian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandorn, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
ombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatanu, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Aden, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Indian General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussillipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kula Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggry Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of PALANQUIN FARES.

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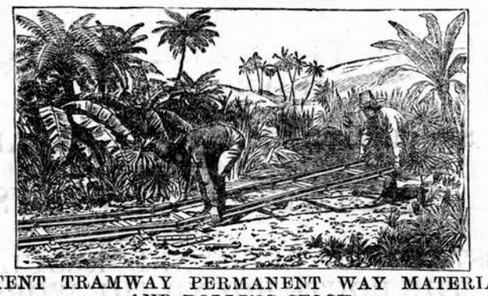

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CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

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Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ON[LY] IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impress[ed] the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, a[nd] Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a [label] with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, A[ND] THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDIN[GS] HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsi[ble] parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of In[dia] such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in com[plete] working order as a going concern.

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SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

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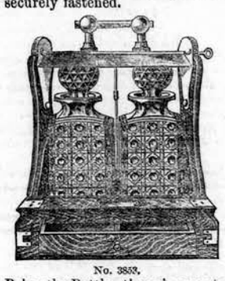
The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.



No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:—
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash.*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

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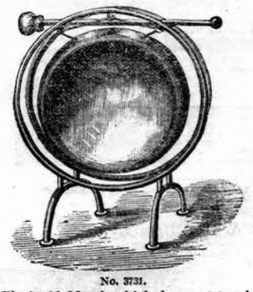
A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.



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Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
May 30, 1885.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature,

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of HEAD BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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